THE ILLUSTRATED

Practical Mesmerist,

CURATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.

BY WILLIAM DAVEY.

5869a.17

Here the Student will find his guide,
The Sick Man his hope,
The Healthy Man his sanative power,
The Physician an important aid,
The Philanthropist a new field for labour,
And the Man of Science materials to rear the
Most sublime structure the world has ever seen.

THIRD EDITION.

[ENTERED IN STATIONERS' HALL.]

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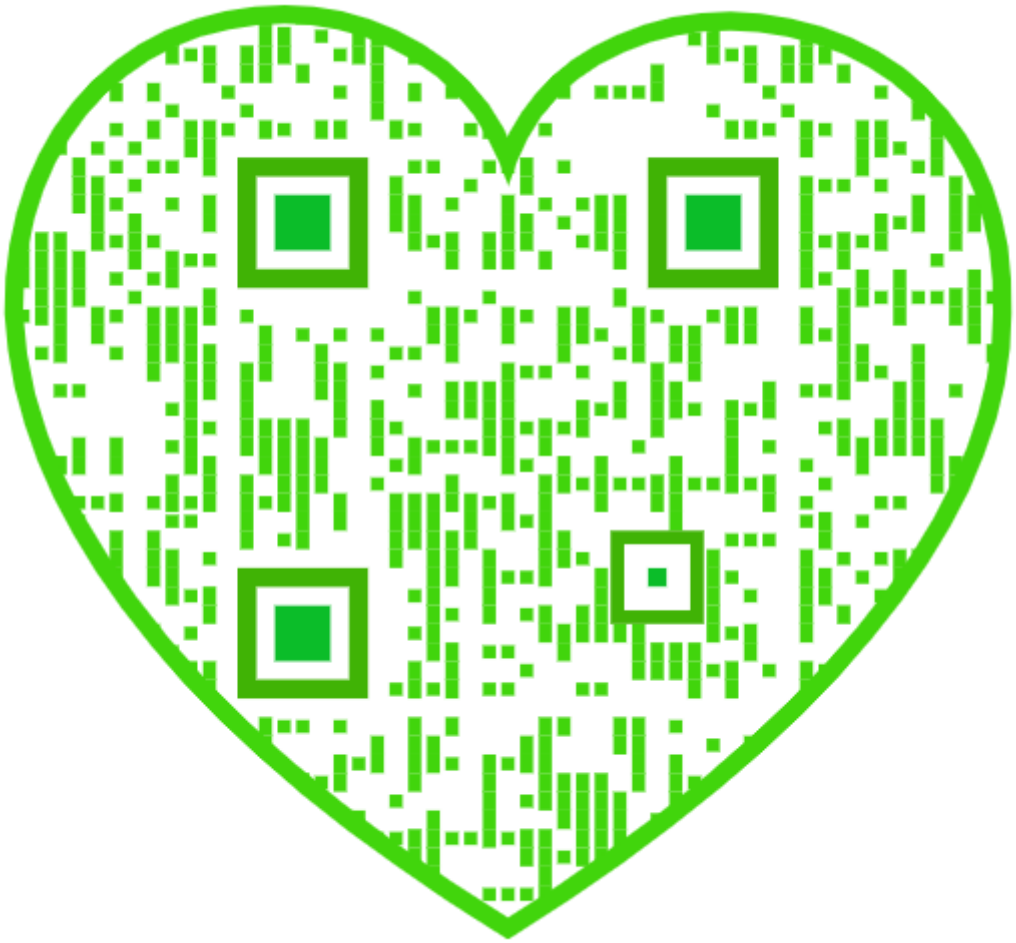
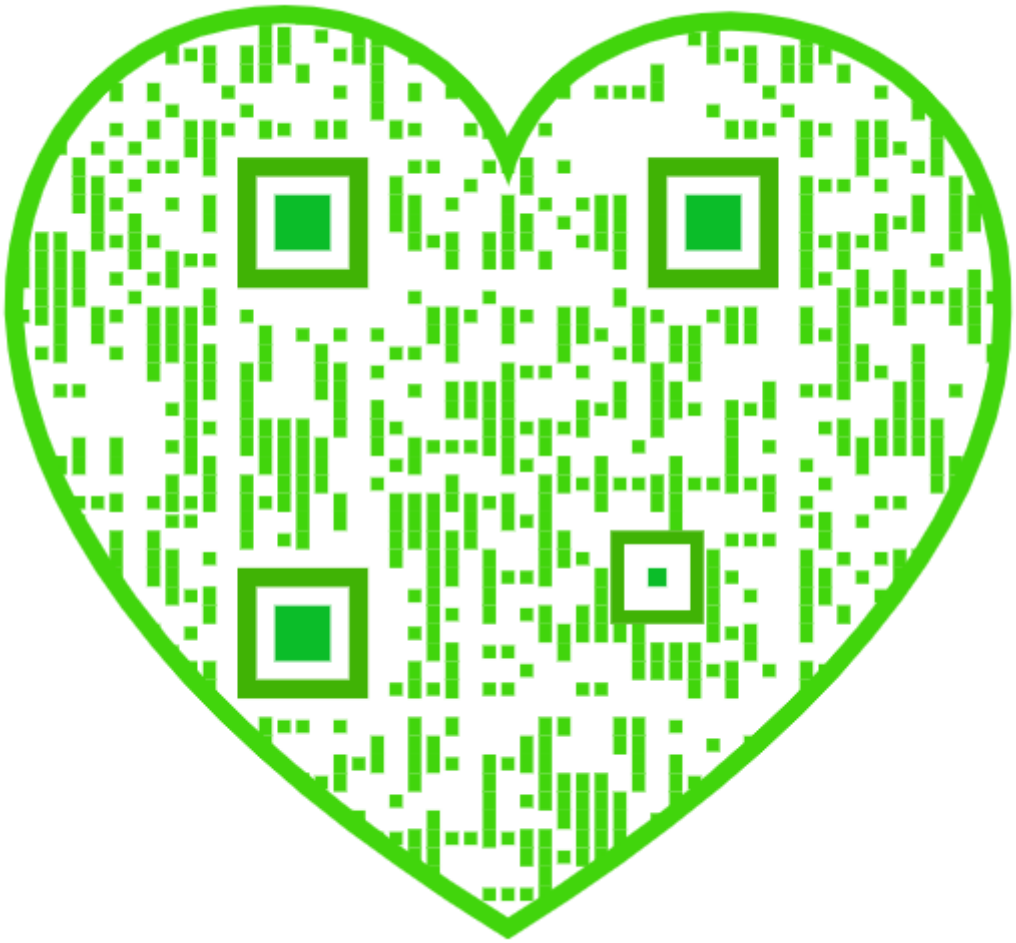
(Opposite Somerset House.)





F. M. Clarke.
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PREFACE TO THIRD EDITION.

This work having now arrived at the third edition, it is, perhaps, fitting that something should be said respecting its late Author, and his purpose in its production. Wm. Davey was a native of Devonshire, the descendant of an ancient family who once held considerable possessions in Cornwall. These, however, prior to his birth, had passed into alien hands, and, as a result of this, combined with other domestic trials and losses, he was at an early period thrown up his own resources. What, in most cases, might be esteemed a misfortune, was, perhaps, in this instance, but the necessary part of a severe yet invigorating education, as he thus grew up, from boyhood, in habits of unwavering self-reliance, which proved eminently advantagous to him, amidst the harsher duties and sterner controversies of after years. Employed, during youth and early manhood, in the lace trade of his native county, in which his unswerving integrity and superior talents soon obtained for him the marked approval and unshaken confidence of his employers, he, notwithstanding the most assiduous attention to the duties of his position, found time for higher purposes and loftier studies than commerce and manufactures, however important, were likely to require. Devoting

himself, at first, to Theology, he, while yet in his teens, became a local preacher among the Wesleyans, and from his eighteenth to his thirtieth year, laboured unrestingly in propagating the tenets, and carrying out the objects of that zealous body of religionists. Removing to Nottingham, and subsequently to Lincolnshire, he joined the Baptists, among whom his gifts as a public speaker were soon in frequent requisition. Nor were his philanthropic labours confined to the pulpit; he was also a zealous advocate of Total Abstinance, and, in addition to this, effectually aided and supported every movement at all calculated to promote the enlightenment and improvement of mankind. Such was his life of preparation to his thirty-fifth year.

About this time his attention was attracted to Phrenology, and shortly afterwards to Mesmerism, his interest in the latter being more especially aroused by the experiments of Dr. Elliotson. Investigating the phenomena for himself, he soon became convinced of their reality, and perceiving the immense importance of this nasant science, he at length determined to devote himself wholly to its advocacy. In the prosecution of this purpose he delivered lectures, with experiments, throughout Devonshire, where his previously established character did much to disarm opposition, and gain credence for facts, too rare and wonderful for easy reception, by ordinary minds, on their own evidence. In 1847 he was joined by Mr. J. W. Jackson, who thenceforward steadily co-operated with him in diffusing a knowledge of Mesmerism, first in England, then in Wales, afterwards in Ireland, and ultimately in Scotland. They spent fully two years in the Principality, and arriving in Dublin in 1851, they lectured during nine

months in the Irish capital, the result of their labours being the formation of a Mesmeric Association, of which Archbishop Whately became the patron. Fifteen additional months were devoted to the provinces of the sister isle, and in the spring of 1853 they arrived in Edinburgh. Here the result of their labours was the formation of the Scottish Curative Mesmeric Association, with such men among its principal office bearers as Professor Gregory, the President, Sir Thomas Makdougal Brisbane, President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and other gentlemen of similar standing and position, among its Vice-presidents. To the promotion of this Association Mr. Davey devoted his untiring energies during four years, and had the satisfaction of seeing it attain to a degree of prosperity and influence, unequalled by any other provincial organization connected with Mesmerism, yet in existence. This labour of love was Mr. Davey's last effort. In November, 1856, he was attacked by an hereditary disease, under which his father had suffered at a somewhat similar age, and returning to his native county, he there calmly expired, in the midst of his family and friends, in November 1860.

That the knowledge of one so widely experienced in mesmeric processes should be preserved in a more permanent and methodical form than that of occasional lectures, seemed desirable not only to himself, but also to that large circle of friends and admirers whom his long labours had gathered round him. For many years previous to its appearance such a work as "The Illustrated Practical Mesmerist" was undoubtedly wanted. That it has satisfied the requirements of the public is best evidenced in the fact that a third edition is now

published. Combining the plainest yet most effective directions for the treatment of disease, with a series of plates, specially adapted to illustrate the position of the subject and the movements of the operator, it fulfils, as nearly as possible in a process of manipulation, the different conditions of a self-instructor. Intended not so much for the professional as the general reader, its description of disease and directions for cure are conveyed in simple language, altogether devoid of technical terms, thus bringing Mesmerism within the reach of all as a domestic remedial agent. This was the intention of the Author, and the reception of his work demonstrates that success has crowned his benevolent labours.

Torquay, 1862. T. D.

INTRODUCTION

BELIEVING that Nature had no secrets she wished to conceal, and that her decision must be appealed to in all matters of philosophic dispute, I was found at her feet, a student of Phrenology, prior to Mesmerism being used as a test to establish its claims as a Science; and when the latter was supposed to be capable of demonstrating the former, I was early in the field, instituting a series of experiments for the discovery and confirmation of truth, or the detection and exposure of error, as the facts elicited might warrant. But after the most carefully conducted manipulations upon individuals of veracity and intelligence, and a classification of the phenomena evolved under a variety of conditions and circumstances, with observations and deductions on the laws which called into action and governed the imponderable influence, I was left with every doubt removed, and a deep conviction induced of the reality and paramount importance of these sciences to the health and happiness of mankind.

Nor were these convictions the result of choice, but the effect of accumulated evidence, so overwhelming and satisfactory, that I felt constrained to devote my life to the cause which seemed to be struggling for a fair and honourable existence. Thus armed with facts, principles, and experience, I entered on the discharge of my mission as a public lecturer and practical demonstrator, confident that the use of a natural power for the increase of scientific knowledge and the diminution of human suffering, could neither be trifling nor profane, but was soon made to feel that it was sufficiently unpopular, to bring me into collision with the crushing despotism of professional prejudice, the deadly hostility of theological bigotry, and the withering contempt of a cold and pretending philosophy. How far the triumphs achieved were the results of calm perseverance in the midst of difficulties, and what permanent changes may be effected in the domestic circle, what modifications in the conventional customs of society, and what improvement in the treatment of physical and mental disease, remains to be seen in the action and reaction of influences now at work. the summation of which the historian of other times may best estimate and record.

In noticing the present advanced position of Mesmerism in Britain, we must not overlook the

various influences which have contributed to its steady growth. Great names have doubtless done something to introduce the science into the higher walks of fashionable life, some of renown among our nobility being found in the list of its converts. Neither has the Church, from its archbishops to its curates, been altogether wanting in this great warfare of opinion; and we may here make honourable mention of the Rev. Messrs. Townshend, Sandby, and Pyne, whose admirable works on the science are so well known and so justly appreciated; while in medicine, although the majority, as might be supposed, are yet in the ranks of the opposition, there is nevertheless a noble minority, who with the world-renowned names of Elliotson, Gregory, Esdaile, Ashburner, Engledue, and Davey at their head, have made an honourable stand for the truth, despite both the obloquy and persecution to which they have been subjected. Nor have literature, the bar and the army, failed to supply their fair proportion of fearless advocates for the rising truth; and we may here mention Sir Bulwer Lytton, Bart., Sir William Hamilton, Bart., and J. C. Colquhoun, Esq., advocate, who are known to be believers in this much controverted science. Nor ought we to conclude without according an honourable recognition to the public press, which has in numberless instances

manifested that high moral courage in the announcement of facts and the sustainment of truth, which has so deservedly gained for it the illustrious title of the "Palladium of our Civil and Religious Liberties."

The Reader having passed in review the motives which stimulated research in my own case, may now take a glance at the reasons why this little volume has made its appearance, after so many able and valuable works have been already written on the subject. One reason may be found in the fact, that many persons have expressed an anxious desire, that I should give them the result of my experience and practice, in the form of a guide to the study and application of Mesmerism. Another may be found in the fact, that no fully illustrated work on Medical Mesmerism has yet appeared in this country — a want which the pictorial descriptions of this contribution to Mesmeric literature is intended to supply. The desire, then, to gratify inquiring friends — to develop and direct the instinctive tendency in man to heal his afflicted brother by his own sanative influence, to introduce Mesmerism, as a domestic remedial agency, into every well-regulated family, to aid the young student of nature in the production of interesting phenomena, in the hope that ere long some master spirit in this department will propound a theory as

truthful and beautiful as the subject is simple and sublime—must plead my apology for the appearance of the Illustrated Practical Mesmerist. In addition to these mere utilitarian reasons for its composition, I may perhaps be pardoned for saying, that a desire to establish the truth for its own sake, and by Phreno-mesmerism to bring every attribute of mind within the range of philosophic experiment, and thereby challenge for the soul that immortality indicated by the spirituality of its nature, and the potency of its faculties, has been among not the least influential motives for the appearance of this little Work.

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THE ILLUSTRATED

PRACTICAL MESMERIST,

CURATIVE AND SCIENTIFIC.

CHAPTER I.

Physical and Mental Qualifications of the Operator.

As the art of Mesmerization demands not only a sustained application of the mental, but also a vigorous exertion of the physical powers, it will, in order to carry out the design of this work, be necessary to say something as to the mental qualifications for his mission, which every mesmerist must possess, ere he can rationally expect his manipulations to prove generally efficient and successful. We will begin with the corporeal, and ascend to the intellectual.

Age.

It is of importance that the operator should be in the entire possession of bodily energy and activity — that he should not labour under the weakness of youthful immaturity, nor suffer from

the exhaustion of senile decrepitude. His strength should be that of confirmed manhood, anterior to its decline with the approach of age. In ordinary cases, the middle period of life, extending from twenty-five to fifty-five, with an extension or contraction of it to suit particular instances, either of premature decline or prolonged energy of the physical powers, would seem to be the time indicated by nature, as that in which man is most effectually in possession of all his varied corporeal attributes and capabilities.

Health.

Sound constitutional health in the operator is of the first importance. He should not only be free, at the time of any given sitting, from temporary and passing ailment, but should also be devoid of any constitutional or hereditary taint. The reasons for insisting so strenuously on this point are twofold, and relate both to his own welfare and also that of the subject. If he labour under any deficiency of healthful vigour, the frequent contact of diseased individuals—the daily association with the afflicted will be sure, by the law of mesmeric sympathy, to affect him with pains and disquietudes, if not perfectly analogous to those of his patients, yet bearing such relationship to them, as will suffice to make him painfully conscious of the source whence they are derived. Now in a healthful operator, these rather unpleasant consequences of mesmeric action on the sick will be felt, if at all, in an inferior degree of intensity,

and by the *vis medicatrix naturæ* thrown off with greater ease and rapidity. Positive disease may not be communicated by mesmeric contact, but so much of constitutional disturbance may be occasioned, as in a weakly frame might, if too often repeated, be ultimately productive of decidedly injurious consequences. But this reference to himself is not all that the operator should regard, in respect to his possession of health. One of the most important results to be achieved by mesmeric manipulations, when applied medically, is the transmission of healthful and invigorating influence from the operator to the subject. This is effected by the direct transfusion of that refined, and to ordinary senses imperceptible, aura — the nervovital fluid of his own system. Now as this is an emanation from himself, and contains in it all the elements of vitality which exist in his own body, it must be obvious that its qualities are very likely to be vitiated and impaired by the existence of any morbid forces at work within it. If the operator be likely to suffer from the contact with diseased patients, it is far more probable that the latter will suffer from the positive action of a diseased system in their mesmerist. Under every view of the subject, therefore, both from moral and physical considerations, from a prudent regard to self-preservation and benevolent feelings, in reference to the wellbeing of others, it is obvious that due attention should be paid to the possession of sound health, and due corporeal vigour on the part of the mesmeric operator.

General Physical Adaptations.

In addition to the foregoing, we may add, that a fine active temperament, and a physical structure rather above the average in strength and stature, will possess advantages of great importance. In general, persons of superior muscular development, of broad shoulders and large heads, will mesmerize more powerfully than individuals not so distinguished, and males will usually mesmerize more effectually than females. None in a state of sound health, however, need despair of rendering themselves useful. If devoid of the average amount of power in this respect, let them select subjects proportionately beneath the usual standard, and very desirable results may be expected to follow, more sepecially if a due amount of perseverance and energetic determination be brought to bear upon the matter. To the female portion of society, the care of the young and aged, the feeble extremes, seems to be especially consigned; and for the wants of infancy, nature has provided in the fairer portion of creation, a specialty of adaptation in the large development of philoprogenitiveness and the other domestic affections, such as few male operators can lay claim to. Here, then, is a sphere of active usefulness, sufficiently large and important to evoke the energies and satisfy the ambition, even of the most aspiring lady, and such, as we have no doubt, the more benevolent of the softer sex will not fail in future years, and under more favourable influences, to assiduously cultivate.

of exercise on the part of the patient to render it permanent.

Acceleration and Retardation of the Blood.

Should a great loss of blood have taken place from an accident or any other cause, the pulse will sink, and all the symptoms of an approaching collapse, and even of impending dissolution, will begin to manifest themselves. In such a case, place a clean napkin four times doubled over the region of the heart, and breathe through it, till it becomes warmed and moistened with the breath. Then occasionally use some dispersive passes, to diffuse this vitalizing influence throughout the body. In a short time the pulse will become stronger, the failing sight will be restored, and the noises in the ears will cease. Then administer some warm and nourishing liquid, and should the pulse, as is probable, once more begin to fail, repeat the breathing process and the dispersive passes as before. Occasionally life has to be thus artificially, or rather mesmerically sustained during many hours; and while there is the smallest hope of ultimate recovery, the foregoing processes should not be desisted from.

Retardation.

In cases of inflammation, fever, &c., the pulse will become too rapid. By breathing on the coronal region of the head, this over action of the circulation may be retarded, to the extent frequently of thirty beats per minute. Passes made over the

lower extremities will also tend to withdraw the blood from the head, in case an overflow in that direction should be apprehended.

Nervous Headache.

In many cases there are some most distressing symptoms connected with nervous headache. Where it is purely of this character, and quite unconnected with the stomach, then a few passes, properly managed, will be found sufficient to remedy the inconvenience. These are made by moving the hands from the neck up to the crown of the head, and beyond it, not in contact, but at the distance of a few inches, this being repeated for five minutes or more, the operator walking round the subject at the same time, so as to affect every portion of the head, and at the same time frequently removing the hands simultaneously to the distance of a foot or more, relief will generally be experienced. Some patients describe their sensations as delightful, after receiving the benefit of these passes, feeling lighter and cooler, with more of collectedness in their thoughts, &c. When this disturbance proceeds from deeply seated constitutional derangements of the nervous system, the disease will most probably reappear, when a repetition of the process will again remove it; but in such a case it will be better to thoroughly eradicate its cause, by effecting a few mesmeric sittings, and by the long passes and contact, produce a general invigoration. When the passes not in contact are found insufficient for the removal of

the painful sensations, then a few back passes in contact, together with breathing on the part affected, will generally prove sufficient. Should the disease not yield to any of these processes, which are supposed to be made while the subject is awake, then it will be well to superinduce the mesmeric sleep, and repeat the passes above described while he is in this state.

Insanity.

PRIOR to concluding these remarks on nervous diseases, it will be well to direct the attention of the reader to that direst of all forms of neural disturbance — Insanity. On this subject many erroneous impressions prevail. Usually considered among barbarous nations, and in earlier ages, to be a species of diabolical possession, a considerable remnant of this superstitious feeling still lingers even among the educated and scientific, who habitually regard this terrible affliction rather as a mysterious visitation than as a simple disease. Even medical men, from their general ignorance of phrenology, often entertain the most vague and contradictory opinions respecting its origin and character. In reality, however, it is the result of functional or organic disease of the brain, whose manifestations being thus interfered with, give birth to those misdirected actions and inconsequential thoughts which constitute the usual phenomena of mental alienation. Mesmerism is eminently beneficial, both from its sedative and invigorating qualities. By the former, it tends

to calm the over-excitement of the outrageous maniac; and, by the latter, it tends to strengthen and sustain the nervous energy of the despondent and melancholy; even where the subject is morally unmanageable, and requires physical force for his restraint, the soothing passes of a vigorous operator will often suffice to induce a calmed condition on the previous agitation, and thus prepare the way for the mesmeric sleep at a subsequent period. This sleep should, however, be induced in all such cases, whatever may be the amount of labour required for its production, as a long, deep, dreamless mesmeric slumber, will be found the most potent of all auxiliaries for the restoration of health. When once the state of coma has been induced, it should be repeated daily, and may be prolonged from one to three or four hours, and occasionally even for twelve, provided the operator, or some trustworthy person, remain with the patient. In addition, however, to the frequent repetition of the long sleep, the mesmerist should have recourse to the powerful remedial agency of phreno-mesmerism. The mode of manipulation required for controlling the mental manifestations generally, will be found fully described in the scientific department of this volume, and the great object to be attained in the application of this agent to the cure of insanity, is the reintroduction of a healthy balance of functional power among the various organs. By conversation with the patient or his friends, the operator, acquainted with phrenology, will be able to discover

what organs are over active and what under active in the brain of the patient, and by soothing and demesmerizing the former, and phreno-mesmerizing the latter, he will do much to restore the lost equilibrium of the mind.

Tic Doloreux.

This is a most painful affection that often baffles the skill of the ablest physician of the old school, yet is found to yield easily to the manipulations of the mesmerist. In this case the patient should be effectually mesmerized, and as soon as the state of coma has been induced, passes without contact may be made over the part affected; and should this not succeed, then with contact, as it frequently happens, that when one mode has failed, the other succeeds—the operator bearing in mind that he is abstracting a maleficient influence by his passes, the removal of which, though unseen, is still proceeding under his assistance. A similar treatment will also be found effective in cases of toothache (see Plate V).

Rheumatism.

This very painful affection, which may visit almost any portion of the system, and is frequently an unwelcome attendant for years, is often found to yield to mesmeric treatment, with a facility unexpected even by the most sanguine operator. In general, a local application of the power for a local ailment, if of recent origin, will be found sufficient. In this case the passes should be made over the afflicted part, and towards the nearest extremity,

so as to carry the disease out of the system, through it, as the most convenient outlet (see Plate III). But in case this should be found insufficient, then try the mesmeric sleep, and while the subject is under its influence, repeat the processes described above. In case of Lumbago, we may add, in addition to the foregoing, that if the subject, while in the sleep, be made to stand up under the influence of firmness (see Plate VI), and also have passes made in contact from the head down over the cerebellum and along the spine, it will generally be found efficient. The latter process may also be adopted anterior to the mesmeric slumber, as a means of potent local mesmerization. The judgment of the operator must direct his procedure in reference to the special necessities of each particular case.

Gout.

Treatment of a similar kind, in reference to passes, &c., will be found very efficient in gout, care being especially taken in this case to keep the disease in the extremities, so that no backward passes should be made (see Plate III). Should local passes not suffice, the sleep may be resorted to, both for the purpose of producing general constitutional improvement, and also with the view of giving the operator a greater influence over the subject in the after application of local means.

Paralysis.

In cases of paralysis of one side, passes should be made over the opposite portion of the brain, and

from thence across to the shoulder of the affected part of the body, and continued down to the feet. Where a loss of motive power and of sensation is experienced in any one limb, then it may be rendered rigid by passes, which we shall now proceed to describe — When the loss of power is only partial, and the patient can hold out his arm, or stand upon his legs, then the operator should proceed to make rapid passes in contact from the root of the limb to its extremity. As, for example, in case of the arm from the shoulder down to the fingers, his own fingers being spread out, and both his hands being applied to the work, they will almost encircle the arm of the subject, and this being done near the shoulder, an energetic withdrawal in contact down to and over the fingers may be effected, and repeated as quickly as the strength and aptitude of the operator will permit. This may be continued till the operator feels exhausted. When his vital force being for the time expended, he will do his subject but little good, and himself much harm by farther perseverance. Where the voluntary motions have entirely ceased, the operator may take the hand in one of his, and thus holding out the diseased arm, make the necessary passes with the other.

Local Weakness.

For weakness, either general or local, whether arising from debility of the entire system, or deficiency of muscular energy in any particular limb, mesmerism, in some of its varied applications, is

generally found advantageous. Passes over the part affected, and the induction of rigidity, as in the case of paralysis, will generally be found productive of the most beneficial results in case of local weakness, whether arising from a morbid condition of the nerves, or a prostration of muscular strength.

Spinal Disease—Weakness of the Back.

In all cases of spinal disease, we recommend general mesmerization, with passes down the back, sometimes in contact, and the excitation of firmness, which will have a marked and decided tendency to invigorate the spinal column, so that even slight curvatures will yield to this system alone. By contact, we mean contact with the clothes of the subject, as the aura will readily pass through this apparent obstacle. See Plate VI.

Internal Disease.

In severe diseases of the chest, as in the case of consumption, the application of mesmerism has been often found to have a remedial potency far beyond the reach of ordinary medicines. And here we would remind the reader of what has been stated in the introductory remarks, that whenever the mesmeric influence is found to act oppressively on the lungs or heart, it should be removed by dispersive passes. Attention to this is of still more importance, where there is reason to believe that any disease exists.

Inflammation of the Lungs.

HERE the mesmeric sleep, accompanied with passes made in various directions over the part affected, more especially transverse, will be found effectual. If the hands of the operator be brought together in the centre of the subject's chest, and then gently separated, bringing them round the sides, the morbific influence will thereby be removed, and perhaps drawn out from the system. After these dispersive and withdrawing passes have been effected for a quarter of an hour, then conclude by directing the points of the fingers at the chest, and move the arms as if directing and throwing out their sanative emanation on the diseased part. After which, gently pat or stroke it, as these latter processes will be found to communicate a certain portion of healthy vitality to the diseased organs.

Asthma.

MANY cases of confirmed asthma have been known to yield to treatment similar to the foregoing, which should be prolonged, if necessary, over many weeks. We may here observe, that a daily mesmerization for indisposition will be found more beneficial than when it is attempted irregularly. When convenient, even the same hour of the day should be chosen. We would also advise that the mesmeric processes should be continued for some time after the cure seems to have been effected, as much evil, and many cases of relapse, can be traced to the folly of suspending the remedial agency

prior to its having effectually eradicated the seeds of disease.

Pulmonary Consumption.

THIS disease, the scourge of the young and beautiful, by which a large per centage of the most refined and delicate organizations are carried to a premature grave, has been frequently known to yield to judicious and persevering mesmeric treatment. If the structure of the chest be moderately good, and the complaint at an incipient stage, success is almost certain. Nor need there be absolute despair even at a comparatively advanced stage of the disease, provided the chest be fairly arched and expanded. When, however, the organization is obviously defective in these respects, the probability of an effectual cure is greatly diminished. Even in such a case, however, when the fell destroyer has not had time to make any extensive ravages, and there is reason to believe that the structure of the lungs is not materially injured, it will be well to make a trial of this healing power. The processes to be employed are very similar to those already described under inflammation of the lungs. In addition to which, an occasional breathing, more especially over those parts of the chest where the severest pain is felt, will be found very advantageous. The operator may also in this, as in many other internal complaints, sit directly opposite the patient, and while holding him by one hand, mesmerize him with the other, as in Plate II.

Inactive Liver.

THE mesmeric sleep is of itself generally sufficient for the production of considerable activity in the liver, but the direction of a mesmeric current through it, in the manner described in the introductory remarks, will generally be found advantageous and effectual.

Diseases of the Heart.

WHEN organic disease of this important part of the system exists, and has progressed to any extent, we do not think that mesmerism can prove any thing more than a means of alleviating the painful symptoms; and as any meddling with subjects in so dangerous a condition may be productive of a sudden and fatal crisis, we do not feel authorized in recommending its use in decided cases of organic disease. When, however, there is reason to believe that it is slight or only functional, then a judicious application of this great power is found to be decidedly beneficial. In this case, the mesmeric sleep, accompanied by slow passes over the entire body, and at the same time breathing gently on the head, in the manner described in the introductory remarks, will be found to produce a soothing and regulating effect on the action of this important organ. The heart itself may also be breathed on in a similar manner with much advantage. Indeed, breathing generally over affected parts may be resorted to with considerable effect. If the thumbs of the patient be held by the ope-

rator, as described in the introductory remarks, it will be found productive of soothing results. In case either of these processes should produce palpitation, they should be at once desisted from.

Diseases of the Stomach, Indigestion, &c.

Diseases of this organ are more common in civilized than uncivilized countries, and in the varied forms of dyspepsia frequently lay the foundation of nervous disorders, and eventually superinduce insanity itself. The multitudinous works on diet, and the contradictory opinions promulgated even by the greatest authorities on these subjects, may suffice to show us how uncertain are the principles on which this department of pathology is based. Perhaps we are not wrong in saying, that nine-tenths of our dispeptic patients simply labour under a deficiency of vitality in the digestive organs, in virtue of which their functions are necessarily discharged inefficiently. And here we would remark, that much of this weakness is often due to structure, that is, to a comparatively small basilar region in the brain, in consequence of which only a small amount of nervovital power can be regularly communicated to the viscera generally. Where this is the case, medicine can prove but an imperfect aid; and even mesmerism may fail to produce a vigour equal to that which is found in organizations of a more powerful framework. Still it will be found especially potent, because it can in this case be applied, not only as a general remedial agent, but also as a unique power, for the excitation of that

especial portion of the brain, from which the sensations of hunger and thirst are derived, and from whence probably the nervovital force necessary for digestion is derived. The mode of procedure, which I would recommend, is the following—Let the patient be put into the mesmeric sleep, when passes may be made at each sitting over the region of the stomach, both laterally and longitudinally, and mesmerized water may be drank at frequent intervals during the day. But when a susceptibility to phreno-mesmeric treatment has been induced, then it will be well to bring the organ of alimentiveness into action, by which the sensations of hunger and thirst will be excited, and slight quantities of food or drink may be supplied; and on waking up, if the sleep be continued from one to two hours, these will be generally digested; and not only so, but by a repetition of the process, a greater degree of functional activity will be found to pervade the stomach and the entire alimentary system. Great care should be observed in exciting the organ above named, otherwise the subject may have his appetite aroused to a degree of ravenousness, that may cause him to disregard the nature of the substances presented, and a stone, stick, or even the vessels in which the food is conveyed to the mouth, may be bitten; and this with a degree of force calculated to endanger the teeth. At other times, when hunger becomes ungovernable, there is some danger that mastication may be so imperfectly performed, as to permit pieces of food to be swallowed, from their size, highly injurious and

productive even of the possibility of suffocation. The intensity wherewith hunger is to be experienced, can generally be regulated by the pressure of the operator's fingers; when light, the appetite will be moderate; when heavy, strong. By their entire removal, the sensation and all consequent action ceases. Slight pressure will usually be found the most advantageous, as it conduces to the effective mastication of the food, which would under harder pressure be swallowed, as we have said, in injurious haste, and digestion be thereby impeded. Besides the use of mesmerized water, we would recommend that the food of dyspeptic patients should, during the period of their treatment, be subjected to the mesmerizing process.

In addition to the foregoing, I would also recommend, that passes should be made down the spine, from the nape of the neck to the sternum, as dyspepsia is frequently complicated with spinal irritation; the details of this part of the process will be found under the head of spinal disease.

Disease of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.

The chief object in view throughout the treatment of diseases of the kind above mentioned should be, to bring the mesmeric influence to bear, by passes, &c., directly and especially on the parts affected: mesmerize your patient generally, and make the passes directly over those parts in which he especially complains.

Passes in contact will also frequently be found beneficial; nor is the continued application of the

hand without a very advantageous effect. In all cases of internal disease, we would also recommend the frequent administration of mesmerized water, which will be found to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, and increase the susceptibility of the system to mesmeric agency.

In any disease requiring the effects of a purgative or emetic, the former may be produced by the operator placing his hands so that the one may rest on the abdomen of the subject and the other on his back, just opposite; the latter by placing one hand on the chest, and the other on the back facing it.

Disease of the Eye.

When deficiency of vision arises from weakness, want of due nervous energy, or from films having collected over the sight, mesmeric treatment has been frequently found effectual, cataract, amaurosis, and many other diseases gradually yielding to its sanative influence. In cases of cataract, a slight degree of friction may be occasionally and carefully resorted to; but it must be slight, and not such as to endanger the excitation of any inflammatory symptoms. If the operator would bathe his fingers in mesmerized water while making the passes, it might increase their vitalizing properties; the eyes may also be bathed with the water; the forefinger may also be held pointed at the eye, at the distance of an inch (see Plate V.), as by this means the nervovital power of the operator will be transmitted into the defective organ. Where there is simply a weakness of vision, the steady gaze of the

operator is also very advantageous, as a certain degree of strength seems to be thus communicated; nor is this to be wondered at, as the eye is a ready channel both for the radiation and reception of cerebral emanations. As there is also an intimate connection between the cerebellum and the organs of vision, it will be well to occasionally make some passes over the back of the head and down the nape of the neck. The latter passes may be made in contact.

Restoration of the Lost Senses of Hearing and Speech.

EXTRAORDINARY as it may at first seem, it is nevertheless quite possible, by the agency of mesmerism, to restore the use of those very important faculties, speech and hearing, not only when they have been lost by disease, but also in case of the sufferer having been thus afflicted from birth. Of the possibility of the latter, we have now more than mere theoretical argument to adduce—an actual experiment on a deaf mute having, in the course of two years, proved perfectly successful.

We may here observe, that an intimate acquaintance with phrenology is absolutely essential to success in the mesmeric treatment of afflictions such as those of which we are now speaking. I shall consequently proceed on the assumption, that the reader has rendered himself sufficiently familiar with the position and function of the various organs, to understand and apply the following directions—

Loss of Hearing from Disease.

THE subject having been effectually mesmerized, the operator, if the deafness arise from disease, should make several passes over the ears, and then, with the index finger of each hand pointed to the aural passages, and held at the distance of about half an inch, he may breathe gently along the hand and down the finger, the other fingers, with the thumb, being closed, with the idea that the former is to convey the influence into the system of the subject. (See Plate IV.) This may be repeated some twenty or thirty times at each sitting, as it may prove convenient. The hands should also be simultaneously withdrawn at intervals, and rapidly darted towards the opening of the ears, as in this way the energy and efficiency of mesmeric radiation will be greatly increased.

Loss of Speech, &c.

THE subject having been, as in the former case, effectually mesmerized, and also rendered phrenomesmeric, the organs of imitation and language should be excited (see Plate IV.); and some words being distinctly spoken, or slowly sung, by the operator, near the ear, the subject will endeavour to follow. When the disease has proceeded from a sudden shock, and only a functional paralysis has supervened, it is quite possible that the restoration may be instantaneous and perfect. When, however, this desirable result does not follow the first attempt, repeat it, and excite, in addition, firmness and concentrativeness.

From Birth.

DEAF mutes from birth should never be treated mesmerically, save by those who have sufficient resolution to persevere in the curative process during many months, and, we may say, years. The treatment is entirely similar to that already described, as so suitable in cases of disease, only in this instance the simpler sounds, such as the letters of the alphabet, must be repeated in the mesmeric sleep, and on the subject being aroused, those words only which have been so repeated will be at his command. The process is necessarily a slow one, the ear will be long in acquiring the power of catching distinctly the various articulate sounds, and the organs of speech not having been exercised, will be slow and awkward in the performance of their functions; while, in addition to all these sources of difficulty and delay, there is the acquisition of a language, for, in its spoken form, even the best educated deaf mute has to acquire it afresh. Perhaps it may be well to observe, that the best subjects for such treatment as the above, are educated mutes, who can read, write, and converse with the fingers, as the operator can then readily communicate his ideas, directions, &c., to them. They should not be past the prime of life, yet out of childhood. Those without any external sign of organic defect should also be chosen in preference, as this mode of treatment is not likely to be successful, save in cases where only congenital paralysis has supervened on perfect structure — the condition of by far the larger portion of those so afflicted.

In conclusion, we would recommend this subject to the consideration of the benevolent, that they may, by a united effort, originate an institution where deaf mutes, having no outward and apparent malformation, may be treated on the plan recommended, when, should a body of competent phreno-mesmeric operators be provided, we doubt not that a large proportion of the subjects would have these dormant faculties aroused into activity.

Introvision.

THE most practical and valuable aspect of supersensuous perception, developed by mesmeric manipulation, is that known as introvision, or the power of looking into or within the body. For medical purposes this is effected, by obtaining a mesmeric subject gifted with this faculty, who being mesmerized and placed in the same room with a diseased person, and requested to direct his attention to him, will then proceed to describe the appearance of his lungs, heart, liver, &c., and, if moderately intelligent, will generally accomplish this feat to the satisfaction even of medical hearers, although, if ignorant of anatomy and physiology, his language will of course not be scientifically precise. Many subjects, however, are not capable of accomplishing this, unless placed in direct contact with the patient, which may be effected in the manner represented in Plate VIII, where the patient to be examined is seated in one chair, the introvisional subject, who is to examine him, is seated in another, their knees meeting in contact, and the fingers of their hands

interwoven, while the operator excites language and the perceptive powers, to give increased aptitude for observation, and additional power of expression, for giving a correct description of the phenomena noticed.

Clairvoyance.

PRIOR to concluding this department of the subject, it may be as well to make a few remarks on the much debated question of clairvoyance. That as a fact in nature, this condition of supersensuous exaltation does really exist, cannot for a moment be seriously doubted by any one thoroughly acquainted with mesmerism, either by experimental or documentary evidence. It is, however, much rarer than is usually supposed. Under it the subject is capable of exercising perception, under conditions that in his ordinary state would render it impossible. He may prove capable of prevision, postvision and distant vision, and thought-reading, and thus afford revelations apparently incredible to those ignorant of the additional capability with which, while in this state, he seems to be endowed. The achievements of a good lucid are such as to show, that all the phenomena connected with the American spirit-rapping may be accounted for without having recourse to the theory of supernatural agency.

The subject, whose initials are here given, is a gentleman of good family, then a student of Trinity College, Dublin, and now in holy orders. At his request his name is not given; but those of the

authenticating witnesses are sufficient, it is hoped, to prove the genuineness of the document.

"7, Upper Sackville Street,
8th July, 1851.

"We, the undersigned, having been present when Mr. H. W. B., T. C. D., divinity student of the senior class, resident at Richmond Street, Mountjoy Square, was placed in the mesmeric trance by Mr. Davey, at his rooms, 7, Upper Sackville Street. We determined fully to test the truth of the experiment, taking care to convince ourselves that it was utterly impossible for him to have seen objects by his natural vision — his eyes having been closed and covered by the hands of several of us — do hereby certify, That he read passages and words in various books, of which he had no previous knowledge; and from the manner of his describing various objects as they moved about or were placed in the room, are fully convinced of the truthfulness of the experiment, which was entirely satisfactory and conclusive to all present, several of whom are utter strangers to Mr. B.

"R. B. Alexander, 19, Richmond Place.
J. C. Hayes, 22, Portland Row.
Augustus Johnston, A.B., T.C.D., 9 Upper Pembroke Street.
Guy Crawford, 1, North Cumberland St.
T. W. Poole, Whitworth Place."

"7, Upper Sackville Street,
9th July, 1851.

"Having again met to witness a repetition of the experiments yesterday made on Mr. H. W. B., we observed similar results, and the impression produced on our minds was a positive conviction as to the truth

of clairvoyance, to which we desire to record our testimony. Mr. B.'s eyes were held down by a gentleman present, while he read papers as they were presented to him.

"T. W. Poole.
R. B. Alexander.
K. H. Blake Butler, Junr.
Guy Crawford.
Augustus Johnston."

"I was present on the 9th of July, and saw Mr. B.'s clairvoyant reading — of the truth of which I am convinced.

"Henry O'Neill, Anglesea Buildings."

To Increase the Mesmeric Power.

When it is wished to increase the mesmeric power of an operator, two or three other individuals, nearly like him in temperament, may join hand in hand, and so form a chain, the foremost having hold of the operator's hand. All should join in willing that the process prove efficient; and in this way there will be a concentration of force for the accomplishment of the desired object.

To Diminish the Mesmeric Power.

Where from the especial susceptibility of the patient, the operator appears to exert too great a power, he should withdraw to the distance of two, three, four, or even six feet, and spreading out his fingers fanwise, thus make the passes slowly, when the force will be found to be considerably modified, to the great comfort and advantage of the patient.

Mesmerized Water.

ALMOST any substance may be made the vehicle of mesmeric influence, which is transmitted into it by means of passes and pointing. The usual plan in reference to water is to procure a tumbler nearly full; place one hand beneath and the other above, as represented in Plate VII; in a few minutes, from five to seven at the farthest, according to the strength of the operator, the water will be effectually charged with the mesmeric aura, which proceeds from the finger-ends, as represented in Plate VIII. A few passes over the glass are sometimes made in addition, by way of more effectually completing the process.

CHAPTER III.

SCIENTIFIC APPLICATION OF MESMERISM.

As mesmerism is a potent agency in nature, it is eminently capable of producing a variety of phenomena highly interesting to the philosophic mind, as illustrative of physiological laws unknown to ordinary investigators.

Rigidity.

In the first place, an extraordinary condition of the muscular system may be produced by mesmeric passes, made like those described in the department dedicated to the medical treatment of disease, more especially of paralysis. These being repeated with vigour and rapidity, accompanied by mental determination, for a few minutes, over the arm, it will gradually become rigid, and eventually the power of moving it in any direction will cease, till at length entire insensibility will ensue. These effects may also be greatly promoted by the operator's placing the fingers of one hand on the shoulder of the subject, and then rapidly moving those of the other from the extremity of the limb being operated on, as if attracting some unseen influence out of it. When rigidity has been in part superinduced, then both hands of the operator may be thus employed to increase the effect. The result

thus produced, may be readily removed
the passes, and gently patting the limb ...
tion contrary to that of the passes by which the rigidity had been produced, and also by breathing on the limb in a direction similar to that re
for removing the effects by patting. These
tions will apply to any other portion of the s

Fixing a Subject Immovably to the Floo a given Line.

In this case it is necessary to make vigorous
like those just described, down both legs of the subject, and then others over that part of the floor where the fixture is to be effected. This should be from four to six feet in advance of the subject's first position. The passes in each case will be more potent if in contact. The person to be fixed should then be requested to move slowly forward, sliding his feet along the floor, as lifting them up breaks the mesmeric communication. The operator, standing with the mesmerized line in front of him, should then point at the feet of the subject as he advances, willing at the same time most intensely that he shall not pass the line, over which he may also occasionally make a rapid pass. If successful, the subject, on arriving at the line, will be immovably fixed, and incapable of advancing over it. By making similar passes round the heels, the individual will not be able to move backward; and by making others in a downward direction, as if darting an influence through the feet into the floor, he may be rendered incapable of lifting his feet from

it. There are instances where subjects have been fixed instantaneously, while walking at their usual pace, and in the ordinary manner, lifting their feet alternately. Some persons, when thus fixed, experience a sense of intense rigidity in the lower limbs; while others, on the contrary, are most powerfully affected by a sense of weight, as if the gravitating tendency were greatly increased by the passes of the operator. The susceptibility to such experiments as the foregoing, is usually greater when the subject has been mesmerized. In some few instances, it is even possible to thus fix an individual by an effort of the will; but extreme susceptibility to the mesmeric influence must then exist. In such a case, whatever attitude may be assumed by the subject, he may be fixed in it by the will of his mesmerist. To nullify the effect thus produced, the subject may waft his pocket-handkerchief over the feet, or flap it at them, and in a short time will find himself thus released from his scientific bondage. Upward passes from the operator will also effect the same liberation, when the fixity has been produced by an effort of the will, the relaxation and cessation of which will generally suffice to annihilate the result. As a general rule in mesmeric operations, what volition effects, counter-volition will suffice to nullify. The very opposite result to the foregoing may sometimes be produced by making upward passes, commencing at the lower part of the spine, and ascending to the head, the process being completed by a similar action on all sides of the head; after which

the hand, with the fingers curved in, may be held a few inches from the crown of the head, and upward and tractive movements effected, as if the hair or any other light substance were being drawn upwards. In a short time the subject, if susceptible, will be drawn off his heels and elevated on his toes, as long as the passes continue to be made. While this experiment is being effected, a third party should stand sufficiently near the subject, to afford a support to the latter, in case the elevation should be such as to destroy his power of maintaining a safe equilibrium. Downward passes from the head to the lower part of the spine, and sometimes continued to the feet, will suffice to restore the subject to his normal condition. We would not advise this experiment to be continued for any length of time, as it rather tends to produce an upward movement in the vital forces generally, and consequently a slight nausea is sometimes experienced, which, however, the downward passes will suffice to remove. It may be mentioned, that in the fixing experiment, the subject generally experiences the feeling of increased gravitating tendency; while in the case of elevation it is the very reverse, and he experiences what may be almost termed lightness of body. Half a dozen individuals may sometimes be fixed simultaneously by means similar to the above.

Fixing in a Chair.

REQUEST your subject to sit in a chair; then make several passes round him and the chair, as if pass-

ing an invisible string around both; then request him to rise, and at the same time, standing behind the chair, make attractive passes from him to yourself. If successful, he will be incapable of moving from the chair, being bound to it by invisible but yet irresistible fetters. The reverse action will suffice for his liberation.

To prevent an Individual from taking a Key, Coin, or other Articles from a Table.

PLACE a key or coin on the table; then request the subject of this experiment to place his hand flat on the table, at the distance of a foot or so from the key; then make passes, like those described, over his arm and hand, and then make others over the key, and at the same time breathe on it. Then let the subject gradually slide his hand along the table towards the key, the operator pointing at it, as at his feet in the former experiment. If successful, his arms and fingers will become rigid, and immovably fixed to the table, prior to arriving at the desired point. Half a dozen susceptible persons may thus be kept comparatively at defiance by one vigorous operator. When a high degree of susceptibility exists, the subject may be allowed to dart his hand towards the key, from an elevation of one or two feet, as if attempting to grasp it by a sudden effort, which may be prevented, and the arm made rigid in mid air, by a vigorous dart of those of the operator towards them; and when this cannot be effected, the fingers of the subject will become rigidly fixed to the table, by

their points around the object he has been attempting to grasp.

Mesmeric Concatenation.

To produce this, place the hands of two very susceptible subjects with the palms and fingers in contact; then make passes over them, from the shoulder of each subject, and at intervals breathe over the hands. If successful, in the course of a few minutes the parties thus concatenated will be unable to separate, and will find themselves inextricably involved in the bonds of mesmeric union, their chains, although invisible, being nevertheless very appreciable. Any number may be thus connected, so that half a dozen persons may constitute an unbroken line. The effect is easily removed by reverse passes, or the waving of a pocket-handkerchief, or even by the breath of the operator blown rapidly over the point of conjunction.

General Rigidity.

THE following experiment may be made on a susceptible subject either in the mesmeric trance or in his normal condition. Let the subject place himself in the most graceful and beautiful attitude his body can assume, and while in this posture, make a few passes from the cerebellum down over the spine, the hands of the operator then branching off, and passing down over each leg, till rigidity ensues. Then commence with the arms, making slow passes from the shoulders to the finger-ends. Your patient may thus be fixed in any statue-like

representation, until liberated by your reverse process. The artist, with his daguerreotype or his pencil, or the general admirer of the beautiful, would, in a series of experiments like the above, find materials to give a stimulus to artistic genius.

Power of the Will.

We have hitherto spoken only of physical effects, dependent apparently upon visible movements of the operator; but we have now to notice a range of phenomena far more wonderful and mysterious, namely, physical results produced by unassisted mental power.

The will, without any exercise of muscular power on the part of the operator, and without any impression being made on the subject, has been frequently known to produce very marked effects. The extent to which this may proceed is as yet unknown; but enough has been accomplished to show, that man thus folds within the mysterious depths of his being a power, of whose vast range and wondrous force he is comparatively ignorant. It is probably by the disciplined action of this dread and mysterious endowment, that most of those thaumaturgic results are achieved, which modern Eastern travellers narrate, as actualities still occurring among the Druses of Mount Lebanon, and the Budhistic Lamas of Thibet.

Raising the Arm.

For the production of marked effects by the will, it is necessary that your subject be highly susceptible. If so, let him stand with his back towards

you; then look at him, and will very determinately that his left or right arm shall be raised. If successful, he will gradually elevate the limb, involuntarily sustaining it in an extended position; it may even be brought up perpendicularly, and maintained so, without his consciously joining in the production of the effect; falling again with a cessation of the operator's determination.

Parties have sometimes been found who would unconsciously obey the will of their mesmerist, in walking towards him from the other end of a room, &c. In this way it may be demonstrated, that a marked effect can be produced on the actions of others by volition alone. When the subject is in a comatose, or sometimes even in a vigilant condition, the will of the operator has been found sufficient to make an ordinary coin feel unpleasantly cold or warm to the subject, its real temperature remaining the same.

Sympathetic Transmission of Sensation.

With a susceptible subject, you may also exhibit another extraordinary phenomenon connected with the higher experiments in mesmerism, namely, community of sensation between the operator and the subject. While the latter is in a state of coma, take his hand, and at the same time eat or drink, or permit yourself to be pinched, &c., and by the motions of the mesmerizee, and if language be excited, then by his words, you will find that he experiences sensations similar to your own, perhaps somewhat modified in intensity. Odours and

sounds manifest a similar law of transference. A like result will follow if you mesmerize two or three subjects, and unite them by a bond of worsted, when they will all simultaneously experience the same sensations; and if a line of individuals in a perfect state of vigilance, linked hand in hand, be made to constitute a chain of communication between the operator and his subject, the sensation of the former will be conveyed to the latter almost as vividly as if he were in actual contact, the individuals composing the vigilant chain being unconscious of this transmission of influence through them.

Occasionally, this sympathetic action is manifested between the operator and subject when they are altogether disjoined, and even at opposite ends of the same room, or even when they are in separate apartments. In some instances, an equal degree of susceptibility is manifested by persons in the waking state, more especially if they have been frequently mesmerized.

General Observations on the foregoing Experiments.

It may be remarked in reference to the above scientific experiments, whether produced by passes or by silent volition, that the effects will follow the use of the means, even where the subject is quite unconscious of the process employed, provided only a high degree of susceptibility exist in his system. This explanation is the more necessary, in consequence of recent experiments in Biology, with which the public are now so familiar, and which

have induced many to suppose, that all the results of mesmerism, on waking subjects at least, are simply the result of an impression; but the marked effects producible on persons either ignorant that any operation whatever is being attempted, or uninformed as to the nature of the result expected, amply suffice to demonstrate, that there is a real power exerted by the mesmeric operator, which, being transmitted to the subject, will be manifested in unmistakeable effects. This fact of a transmitted power, under which the subject is purely passive, is, if possible, still more indubitably exhibited in the numerous instances which are recorded, of the natural sleep being converted into the mesmeric, by the use of passes and other means, of which the subject must necessarily have been quite ignorant.

Phreno-mesmerism.

Among the many instructive and interesting experiments which the student of mesmerism may effect, none are more striking or more likely to attract the attention of either the physiologist or psychologist, than those which are distinguished as phrenomesmeric manifestations. To produce these, a thorough knowledge of phrenology is requisite on the part of the operator — without which, his attempts to elicit thought or action from his subject, can scarcely fail to produce either non-success or even positive inconvenience to the patient and himself. When it is understood, indeed, that the phenomena referred to, are to be produced by exciting various portions of the brain to the performance of their appropriate

functions, it will be at once perceived, that a detailed and scientific knowledge of the exact locality and potency of the different organs, is very necessary to the phrenomesmeric experimentalist.

Individuals attempting to elicit manifestations, when devoid of the requisite knowledge, cannot fail to produce results of a most unsatisfactory character. Any one of the more celebrated writers on phrenology may be safely taken as a guide, and at least one such should be carefully studied, prior to any attempts being made, for a bust alone, in inexperienced hands, will scarcely prove a sufficient guide. The mode of exciting any organ, is for the operator to place his finger on that portion of the head of the subject, marked in the phrenological chart, as the seat of that particular organ on which he may wish to act, and the nearer to the centre of such an organ the point of contact, the more clear and decisive the manifestation will generally be.

We shall now proceed to give a few directions for producing certain manifestations, and first commence with the

Passions or Propensities.

As a general remark, we would observe, that these tendencies of our lower nature ought not to be needlessly excited, as their manifestations are not always of the most agreeable character, and they are, moreover, subjected to that law which pervades the whole cerebral mass in relation to phrenomesmeric excitation, namely, the retention of activity

in every organ which has been stimulated, after the state of coma has been removed, and in virtue of which, the ordinary state of thought and feeling in an individual may be subjected to considerable modification for some hours, and even days, after a trance. Different individuals, however, display various degrees of retentive power in this respect, and by care in demesmerizing, the operator may succeed in removing all but that educated activity to which the faculty has been subjected; and in consequence of which, it must, we have reason to believe, have increased in functional vigour. Amativeness, combativeness, destructiveness, and the newly discovered organ of love of life, or rather fear of death, we would therefore altogether exclude from the list of those, which may be legitimately excited for the purpose of mere experiment.

Acquisitiveness and secretiveness afford some very striking and amusing exhibitions, such as a blind covetousness and selfish desire to possess, and a cunning attempt to hide the property of others, may be supposed to give rise to. The very reverse, involving a restitution of the coveted property, together with a liberal gift of additional articles, may be produced by the excitation of benevolence, when the former have ceased to act.

Of the affections, philoprogenitiveness is perhaps the most interesting; to produce the finest exhibition, an actual child may be given to the subject, when a nursing scene of the most amusing character will take place. Some subjects are so entirely

absorbed by their blind affection, as to mistake a bust or pillow for a child, either of which they nurse with a most parental fondness. The feeling of love towards the child may be increased by exciting adhesiveness, when additional manifestations of attachment may be expected: be very careful, in doing this, to avoid exciting combativeness, otherwise the fondled child may receive a sudden blow, or if language be excited, a severe reprimand.

Self Esteem

affords some very amusing and instructive manifestations. Individuals under the excitation of this organ, more especially if it be well developed, display in their manners and conversation an overweening estimate of their own importance, and a proportionate indifference to and contempt for the attainments and abilities of others. The position of the body is generally as erect as possible, and if firmness be simultaneously excited (see Plate VI.), the subject generally endeavours to increase his apparent stature, and where there is at the same time a considerable love of approbation, exhibits unmistakeable signs of care as to dress, personal appearance, &c. His conversational remarks, however, should language be excited, will generally afford the most convincing and amusing evidence of his inordinate exaltation. We would advise parties witnessing such a manifestation, never to take offence at the witty and generally sarcastic replies which they may chance to receive from the subject, who will wake up unconscious of his sharp retorts upon his friends.

Moral Principles or Sentiments.

We now come to another great division of human endowments, namely, the moral principles. These can be more safely and agreeably excited than the foregoing, and their subsequent effect on the subject, if perceptible at all, will be rather of an exalting than depressive character.

With one of these—firmness—a muscular movement appears to be connected; for when it is aroused, the subject rises from his chair and stands erect—in some cases the muscular tension amounting almost to rigidity (see Plate VI.) There is also at the same time the mental condition of determination manifested, in many cases this being shown alike in the attitude of the body and also in the general tone of the remarks, supposing any of the intellectual faculties to be simultaneously aroused into activity.

On either side of this organ we find conscientiousness, the excitation of which gives a keen perception of rectitude, or the want of it, in the conduct, and this is frequently sufficient to produce truthful replies to questions that might otherwise have been answered evasively. Should the subject, under acquisitiveness, have possessed himself of the knives, purses, &c., of his friends, the excitation of this organ is frequently sufficient to produce their ready restoration, with repentant or wondering feelings.

Caution should be excited with great care, more especially where there is a large development of

it, as in this case it may superinduce a paroxysm of fear, not only very painful at the time, but even dangerous to the health of a delicate or highly susceptible patient. It will be well, therefore, either to touch the organ slightly, or, better still, to excite it in combination with others, using its influence merely as a corrective of their excess of action, &c. It may modify the display of any of the passions, or even of the other moral sentiments, as benevolence, by superinducing, on the primary impulse, the restraining influence of a prudent consideration of consequences. I would advise, that, under all circumstances, there should be, after every display of this rather depressive organ, a subsequent excitement of some more elevating or cheering one, as self-esteem and firmness, or mirthfulness and ideality, as in this way the mental equilibrium will be restored, and the subject will wake up in a comparatively happy and comfortable state.

Veneration is not only an ennobling and exalting organ, but its outward manifestation is also striking; for not only will an individual, while under its influence, express more of reverence than before for persons, opinions, or institutions, but if the development be good, he may even be induced to rise from his seat, and with his hands joined and uplifted as in prayer, will then fall on his knees, and with language also excited, will pour forth a flood of eloquent petitions for mercy and forgiveness. Of course such a manifestation should not be lightly evoked, nor would it prove convenient in all company. The extent to which it is

to proceed must therefore be left to the discretion of the operator.

Hope, situated on either side of veneration, will afford some very pleasing manifestations, either by itself or in connection with other organs. Under its influence the subject becomes cheerful, and looks forward to the future with lively anticipations. All his projects appear to be not only possible, but even probable, and to every inquiry, where a contingency may be supposed to exist, a hopeful answer is returned. It thus mitigates the forebodings of caution, and the sombre gloom of a desponding faith, while it at the same time adds to the intensity of a mirthful ebullition, and serves to materially brighten the beatific visions of ideality.

Placed immediately in front of veneration, benevolence exerts a marked influence over the thoughts and feelings, producing an especial kindliness of disposition. Under the activity of this organ, beneficence becomes a kind of necessity, and the individuals who are to be the recipients of its bounty are readily evoked, by the force of an excited imagination, in the form of mendicants, &c., to whom not only is the money, pencil-case, and watch of the generous donor readily presented with thoughtless liberality, but after all these more available means of assistance have been dispensed, should the excitement of the organ be still continued, the subject will often proceed to remove even articles of clothing, as a coat, &c., from his own person, and present them with pressing kindness to some ill-clad phantom of his mesmeric dream. Of course

the operator must in this case be left to his own discretion, as to the extent of the display. When benevolence has improvidently exhausted its stores, a laughable contrast may be readily superinduced by an excitation of acquisitiveness and secretiveness, when the fugitive articles being found absent from their accustomed places in the pocket, &c., their return will be urgently demanded, with insinuations not always the most polite, as to the mode in which they must have passed into the hands of their new possessors.

The once doubtful but now decided organ of sublimity, will also, in the case of an intellectual and highly cultivated subject, afford an interesting display of the effect to be produced on the faculties of thought and imagination, by an excitation of the moral sentiments corresponding with them. In combination with ideality, this exalting organ will frequently evoke an emphatic recitation of some sublime composition; or, with locality, may conduce to the grandeur and altitude of ideal mountains, precipices, &c. When largely developed, the voice, countenance, and tone of thought and feeling, all combine to indicate mental exaltation as a result of the activity of this important portion of the brain.

Imitation, situated on either side of benevolence, is eminently calculated to afford a fine combination of amusement with instruction. Under the excitement of this organ, there is an almost irresistible desire to imitate the words of others, and even sounds produced by the brute creation, or by inor-

ganic bodies, such as musical instruments, blows on the table, &c., with a stick, will excite an attempt at mimicry; and not only is there an increase of desire; the potency is also augmented for imitating others, and in this way sentences of foreign languages, and the more difficult combinations of consonants in the Celtic and other guttural tongues, will often be produced with a correctness, surprising to all not acquainted with the phenomenon. In cases of natal or accidental dumbness, the advantages derivable from the excitation of this organ have been already alluded to.

The manifestations of wonder must not be confounded with those of sublimity, although, in many cases, there is a considerable resemblance between them. A love of the marvellous and extraordinary is the more legitimate manifestation in this case, and conceptions of vast objects or terrible scenes, according as the organ may be more or less in a state of activity, will often evince the influence of the wonder-seeking tendency. · New discoveries in science and imperfectly elaborated theories in philosophy, may also show its potency where a cultivated mind is the subject of experiment.

Perhaps it may not be here misplaced, as we are advancing on the intellectual region, to state, that antecedent mental culture exerts a marked influence over the manifestations afforded by any of the faculties. Ideas of poetry, art, philosophy, or literature, being familiar only to the scholar, will by him only be produced with clearness and force; and in the case of educated individuals, specialties of acquire-

ment or capability will be distinguishable in the phreno-mesmeric as in the vigilant condition. The political economist will tend, under a display of oratory, to dwell on his favourite theories as to the increase of national resources, &c.; while the student of moral philosophy will be more at home in a learned disquisition on the association of ideas; and the man of literature will perhaps criticise the last new production of the press; while the divine will almost assuredly sermonise some imaginary audience.

Ideality is not only exalting in the influence which it exerts over the feelings, but it is also, when in a high state of activity, capable of exhibiting all the results of a vivid imagination, and thus under its influence we are often gratified by a fine flow of ideas, involving conceptions of unusual beauty and splendour. Sometimes there is with language an attempt at oratorical display, or even some piece of poetical composition. Mirthfulness, when excited alone, usually produces a tendency to indulge in laughter, and, with hope, is often sufficient to evoke a pleasurable flow of spirits, giving birth to cheerful feelings and bright expectations. When combined with comparison and language, there is generally a display of witty raillery, that will be all the more strikingly evoked, if any one will enter into conversation with the subject, whose replies in such a case are generally ready and sarcastic.

If sublimity (lying behind ideality, and usually marked in the busts with a note of interrogation) be excited in combination with the foregoing organ, it will be found to both invigorate and elevate its

manifestation, and may, in the case of a superior mind, even conduce to the original composition of poetry or oratory.

If you want a musical display, arouse time and tune into activity, when there is generally a desire either to sing or play on a musical instrument; or when, from deficiency of organization, combined with a want of training, any such display on the part of the subject is impossible, then there is generally a desire for music to be produced by some one else. In combination with firmness and self-esteem, there is often a love of dancing exhibited, the manifestation being either graceful or laughable, as the subject has been trained or not in the Terpsichorean art. Lively and rapid music is generally the most efficient in evoking this manifestation. These organs afford a fine illustration of the reactive influence exercised by the moral principles or intellectual faculties on each other; for, in combination with mirthfulness, there will be a desire to sing, play, or hear something witty or comic; while with veneration, there will be an equally marked tendency to devotional compositions.

The superior and reflective faculties of comparison and causality are also capable of affording a interesting display of mental activity, more especially in the case of an intellectually trained subject, whose habitual thoughts will be reproduced with even more than their usual force.

Causality may either conduce to an argumentative condition of mind, in which case, special opinions will be either maintained or controverted with

marked force, or else a spirit of inquiry and investigation may be manifested, and the causes of phenomena, or the necessary effects of causes now in action, will be carefully and logically traced to their legitimate results.

Comparison is sometimes the more brilliant in its display, producing an aptitude for illustration of the highest order, many of the ideas being apparently new and original. When the subject is in this state of phreno-mesmeric vigilance, a facility in his style of address will often be perceptible under the influence of this organ, beyond even his ordinary capacity in the waking activity of his faculties. I must here again repeat, that unless mental culture shall have in some measure developed these noble faculties, but little of a superior character in the way either of logical reasoning or illustration must be expected. But when they have undergone this educational development, the manifestation of oratorical or argumentative power of a very superior order may be anticipated.

Individuality and eventuality are often serviceable, in aiding the memory to recall some portions of its stores otherwise unattainable; thus, for example, under time and tune, the words of an imperfectly remembered song will sometimes be recovered by the aid of these important organs; the same increased power will also be exhibited in recalling persons, events, &c., that have been superficially forgotten.

Locality will not only produce a remembrance of places once visited, but, with ideality and sublimity, will also conduce to the formation of concep-

tions of grand and romantic scenery, &c. Should the subject err in his ideas as to his position, this organ, in connection with the foregoing, will generally suffice to give him accurate perceptions of the room, &c., in which he may be placed at the time of the experiment.

The Perceptive Organs

generally conduce to an especial activity in the discharge of their respective mental functions. Thus, under number there is a love of calculation, and sometimes an increased capacity for mental arithmetic. With order, things will be distributed in their proper places; the maid-servant will rearrange a disordered table; the young lady may address herself to a hasty toilet; or the young gentleman brush the dirt from his coat; while the divine will perhaps more distinctly remember the heads of his discourse.

Colour is sometimes of advantage, where the subject is highly susceptible, in enabling him to perceive different tints by the touch, as some blind persons are said to do, so that with bandaged eyes, he will readily distinguish red, blue, white, or black, together with the colour of various articles of dress, &c.

Weight gives a perception of the force of bodies, arising from gravity, or their momentum from impulsion, and thus quickens the perception in relation to weight, equipoise, &c., of external objects, and even conduces to a greater steadiness in the walk of the possessor.

Size and form will also be found useful, when you wish to afford your subject more accurate perceptions as to the volume, distance, and relative position of bodies. His motions will thus be more correct in the performance of mechanical operations than they would otherwise prove; and it will be well to arouse them, should hammering, sawing, or any operation be proceeded with requiring the use of edge tools, or other instruments capable of inflicting a physical injury. To produce this tendency, constructiveness should be aroused, when the educated capability and customary avocation will generally be educed, the carpenter, smith, &c., demanding the tools, and performing each the manipulations of his own especial trade.

To Diminish the Over-Susceptibility of a Subject.

Should any highly impressionable subject be apprehensive that his susceptibility might be taken advantage of by others, it would be well for the operator, at the conclusion of his course of treatment, to powerfully impress the patient, while in the mesmeric sleep, with the idea, that no other person ought to have any power over him. In general, this will prove so far efficient, that only with the patient's consent will he again prove susceptible to mesmeric processes.

APPENDIX.

THE following cases, testimonials, and reports, are inserted, as illustrative of the principles, and corroborative of the statements, contained in the previous portion of the volume.

Dumbness.

"WE, the parents of Catherine Brown, living at Ilfracombe, Devon, do hereby certify, That our daughter was, in October, 1841, seized with a serious fit of illness, which deprived her of the power of speech, and in this state she continued until she was mesmerized by Mr. Davey, on the 8th of May, 1844, who, by the blessing of the Almighty, succeeded in restoring her speech on the 11th of May, 1844, on the third time of her being mesmerized.

"JOHN BROWN.
"CATHERINE BROWN."

"Perhaps the following may interest you — SPEECH RESTORED BY MESMERISM — A writer in the North Devon Advertiser says, many of your readers will be gratified to know, that thanks were publicly returned in the parish church of Ilfracombe on Sunday last, for the signal mercy of God towards the girl Catherine Brown in her restoration of speech by mesmerism, through the instrumentality of Mr. Davey, who so lately lectured here."—*Cheltenham Free Press, June* 15, 1844.

"Mary Nicholls, living in the village of Woolfardisworthy, near Bideford, had lost the full power of her speech, and was able only to speak in a very low whisper for a period of nearly two years. Being subject to the power of animal magnetism at the hands of Wm. Davey, Esq., lecturer, her voice has been restored. "J. W. Smyth, D.D.

Incumbent of Woolfardisworthy.

"*August 5th*, 1844."

"Mr. Davey delivered thirteen lectures in Exeter, at the first of which, in the Royal Subscription Rooms, the voices of two persons were perfectly restored, in the presence of a crowded audience, H. U. Janson, Esq., in the chair."

"I cannot allow this opportunity to pass, without recording my humble testimony to the manly courage and untiring zeal with which this gentleman has, during many years, persevered in aiding the cause of mesmerism, more especially in Exeter, where he resides, and whence his supporting influence is felt throughout the west of England. Having lectured during three years in Devonshire (my native county), I am prompted to make this avowal, by a sense of personal gratitude for the many acts of kindness then and since experienced."

The following Testimonial refers to one of the above cases —

"We, the undersigned, inhabitants of Shaldon, Devon, do feel ourselves in duty bound to acknowledge the efficacy of mesmerism, as shown in the case of Margaret Luscombe of this place; she having, to our certain knowledge, been deprived of the power of speech for six months. After every other means had

been resorted to, she obtained admitta Devon and Exeter Hospital, where, after fiv ineffectual treatment, her health declined so that she despaired of her life, and requested end her days at home; accordingly, she left 10th instant, and on the 17th instant her spe perfectly restored by mesmerism, through Mr. : his first lecture at the Subscription Rooms, E Ve would add, that her health is also fully re-established.

"MARGARET LUSCOMBE. SUSAN LUSCOMBE.
GEORGE HANNAFORD. WILLIAM B. BOYD.
ROBERT CADE. ELIZABETH G. HARRIS."

"Shaldon, *July 29th*, 1845."

"This certifies, That I have known and attended the within named Margaret Luscombe, and that she had lost her voice for some time.

"W. H. BARTLETT, Surgeon."

From "THE CRITIC," *Saturday, July 5th*, 1845.

"A young woman of this place, daughter of Mr. Adam Bulley, has for the last three months entirely lost her speech, being unable to utter a word louder than a whisper. Medical skill proved of no avail. Mr. Davey being introduced to her, gave her hopes of a speedy cure, which has been fully realized. The first four experiments produced but little effect on her; during the fifth her speech returned, but left her immediately on being demesmerized. The sixth accomplished the complete restoration of her voice, which she still retains, with every appearance of permanent benefit. Should a relapse occur at any time, Mr. Davey gives it as his firm opinion, that the application of magnetism would be attended with the same happy result. "W. B. B."

"Shaldon, *June 25th*, 1845."

"London Hotel, Sidmouth, Devonshire,
April 5th, 1845.

"Dear Sir—In answer to your kind inquiries, I beg to state, that I have been confined to my room for ten days with the most severe cold I ever remember to have had; but under all these disadvantages, I have the greatest pleasure in informing you, that by your never-to-be-forgotten instrumentality, mesmeric influence restored my voice, after a total loss for seven years; and this still remains strong, to the great gratification of myself and friends; indeed the duty I owe demands my sincere thanks. Trusting that many of my fellow-creatures who may labour under the same loss may have cause to rejoice at the power of mesmerism, I shall at all times be most happy to hear of your success in a science which must tend to the general good of our fellow-creatures. The whole of our family unite in kind regards to Mrs. Davey and self, and believe me, dear sir, yours truly,

"Arabella Cawsey."

"To Wm. Davey, Esq."

As an instance of the opposite opinions and contrasted feelings prevalent among different classes, in reference to the essential character of mesmeric phenomena, we may mention, that in reference to the case above described, the family medical adviser declared, that Miss Cawsey's faith had made her whole; while the leading members of a remarkably devout body of Christians in the town averred, that this remarkable restoration was effected by the agency of Satan.

The young lady referred to below, was struck by lightning when returning home from a place of wor-

ship, and so severe was the shock, as to deprive her of speech, memory, and health. In this case, during more than seven years, electricity, galvanism, and medicine had been frequently tried, but in vain; yet phreno-mesmerism effected her restoration in ten weeks, subsequently to which she was married to the gentleman who had been paying his addresses to her prior to the accident.

"Vicarage, Stokenham, *July 6th*, 1846.

"The Rev. Robert A. Knox has much pleasure in informing Mr. Davey, that he has seen Mrs. S. (formerly S. I.) since her return from Plymouth, and has heard her repeat "the Lord's Prayer," and several other words, when, although her articulation was not quite perfect, she manifested a very decided improvement in her powers of speech, not having been able, during the time that Mr. Knox had previously known her, to make even an attempt to pronounce more than the monosyllables 'yes' and 'no.'"

The *Plymouth Times* of May 23d, 1846, thus alludes to the case—"Miss I. who after being speechless during seven years, through a fright in a thunderstorm, has recovered her speech."

Deafness and Dumbness from Birth.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Jones, *Surgeon, of Ilfracombe, to a Gentleman of Exeter.*

"Ilfracombe, *August 2nd*, 1845.

"Dear Sir—I am sorry that I could not reply to yours by an earlier post. The boy Cooke has been known to me from his birth, from which time to that of his being brought under mesmeric influence by Mr. Davey, he was perfectly dumb and deaf, save that sounds

attended with very great vibration, such as a blow on an anvil, or on a table with a heavy substance, were slightly audible. I am fully confident he was totally incapable of hearing the human voice, ringing of bells, or any such sounds, and in this statement I am borne out by those with whom he has had daily intercourse, save during the time he was in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Exeter, where neither of his infirmities were in the least degree benefited. He returned from the Institution, where he was maintained at the cost of the parish, in precisely the same state in which he went. I am, however, happy to say, that he now hears minute sounds, and speaks in a manner perfectly intelligible to any one; and should he be present* at Mr. Davey's next lecture, he will have no difficulty in declaring to the sceptics of your city, that 'poor and ignorant as I am, yet have I attained to the invaluable knowledge that — whereas I was deaf and dumb, now I hear and speak.' His physical health was always good, but not a shadow of improvement in the dormant faculties had ever taken place till brought under the influence of mesmerism. You are fully at liberty to make what use you please of this communication, my only object being the maintenance of truth. — I remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully, "JOHN JONES."

"To R. W. Fox, Esq., Southerney Place, Exeter."

"G. C. (the youth lately in our Deaf and Dumb Institution, but who has now the faculties of speech and hearing in some degree restored to him by means of mesmerism) was also present, and gave the audience convincing proofs that he could now both hear and speak." — *From Woolmer's Exeter and Plymouth Gazette of the 30th August*, 1845.

* He was present and gave the most unbounded satisfaction.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. J. Jones, *Surgeon, Ilfracombe, in Answer to Inquiries made by the Rev. S. R. Capel, Rector of Wareham, Dorsetshire.*

"Ilfracombe, *October* 14*th*, 1847.

"Sir — I beg to acknowledge yours of the 8th instant, and in reply, I can only state the incontrovertible fact, that the boy in question (C.) was, from my own knowledge, born deaf and dumb, and remained in that condition till placed under Mr. Davey, through whose instrumentality he was brought to hear minute sounds, and to articulate sufficiently well to carry on a conversation with any one. I ought probably to qualify the former part of this statement respecting deafness — he could certainly hear the sound of a cannon when fired near him, but could not hear the sound of a hammer when struck on an anvil, much less the human voice.

"He was supported wholly by our parish for a great number of years, till his obtaining the absent senses.

"He was many years an inmate of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Exeter, without receiving the smallest benefit.

"I have only half an hour since visited a family in Ilfracombe, whose female servant was dumb for three years from fever, and was most happily restored to the free use of speech in a very short time, through the means employed by Mr. Davey. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully, Jno. Jones."

"The Rev. S. R. Capel, Wareham."

It may be as well to mention, that this is the first case on record in which phreno-mesmerism has proved effective in the cure of a deaf mute. The subject, in this instance, was twenty-one years of age prior to his being subjected to mesmeric treatment.

Mr. Jones, whose name appears above in connection with the case of Cooke, is a medical gen-

tleman of long and deservedly high standing in Ilfracombe. His calmly philosophic investigation of mesmerism, upon which he entered without the slightest professional prejudice, and his subsequent readiness in replying to every inquiry respecting either Cooke or Catherine Brown, demand from me this public acknowledgment of his high moral courage in the advocacy of truth, together with an expression of my warmest gratitude for the manifold attentions received from him during the time I was lecturing at Ilfracombe and in the North of Devon.

Deafness.

"Mr. Davey — Sir, I have great pleasure in stating, that I have received much benefit from your mesmerizing me, as I have suffered from deafness since a child four years old. I am now sixteen years old. I can hear as well at present as most persons. Yours respectfully, Marianne Horsell."

"8, Westgate Street, Taunton,
Sept. 27, 1848."

"We, the parents of the above named M. Horsell, certify the above to be perfectly correct.

"Isaac & Anne Horsell."

"We have every reason to believe the above statement to be perfectly correct.

"James Cottle, LL.D., Vicar of St. Mary's, Taunton.
W. R. Hitchcock, Druggist, Taunton."

"Wellington.

"The young woman who has been cured of deafness, asserts, that she heard a sermon on Sunday last — a

privilege she has not enjoyed for more than three years."—*Somerset County Gazette, Friday, October 13th*, 1848.

Amputation.

THE following case was noticed at length in *The Critic*, for June 28th, 1845, *The Zoist*, vol. iii. p. 207, and many of the local papers at the time. It was the fourth painless amputation under mesmerism which had taken place in Britain, and the first in the county of Devon, and preceded the discovery of ether as an anesthetic agent —

"Torquay, *June 5th*, 1845.

"WE, the undersigned, witnessed the amputation of the right arm, undergone by Mrs. N., while under the influence of mesmerism, at Torquay, on the 15th May last, as well as the previous preparations that were thought necessary by Mr. Davey, to insure the success of the operation; and at his request we willingly certify, That Dr. Phillips's account of the case, published in *Woolmer's Gazette* of last week, accurately represents our own impressions and opinions of every feature of this interesting experiment. We would only add, that the patient appeared totally insensible while the first incision was made, and that, though there was an expression of suffering afterwards, we see no reason to doubt her own assertion, that she remained quite unconscious until she was demesmerized at the conclusion of the operation.

"W. JOLLY, Surgeon.	M. BUCKINGHAM.
JOHN JOLLY, Surgeon.	ROBERT BATTERSBY, M.D.
WM. CLARK.	EDWARD VIVIAN.
G. A. BEZZI.	Mrs. M. GIBSON.

"On the thirtieth day after the operation, the stump was perfectly healed; and thanks publicly returned in Tor Church for her recovery."

Tooth Extraction in the Sleep.

"In the latter part of 1843, Mr. A. A. a gentleman then residing in Bideford, North Devon, having determined to have a decayed tooth extracted, from which he had suffered much uneasiness, he was mesmerized by Mr. Davey, and the operation being performed while he was in a state of coma, he suffered nothing. So completely insensible was the patient, that Mr. Blackmore, the skilful dentist who performed the extraction, having asked him, on his return to consciousness, whether his tooth had been extracted, he put his finger in his mouth to feel whether it had been removed before he could give a satisfactory answer to the question. This took place in the theatre at Barnstaple, and in the presence of several hundred spectators. We believe this was the first painless tooth extraction under mesmeric influence in the county of Devon."

"Wincanton, *Feby.* 12*th*, 1848.

"On the evening of a public lecture, I had also a satisfactory proof of the efficacy of mesmerism in alleviating pain. A young lady having long been desirous to have a sound tooth removed, to enable one growing in front of it to take its place, requested Mr. Davey to mesmerize her, which he did to the cheek alone, producing in it such a torpid state, that I extracted a firm tooth, without giving her the slightest pain. I likewise took out a second, which was loose, and easily extracted.

"With such facts coming under my immediate notice, I can no longer doubt, although I may not fully comprehend, the exact *rationale* of so mysterious a science.

The straightforward honest manner in which Mr. Davey explains his facts and theory to every inquiring mind, deserves attention; and I would recommend all those desirous of becoming acquainted with a science to which the world is so generally adverse, to examine into and judge for themselves, when I have little doubt the result will be as pleasing and satisfactory as it has been in my own case. WM. BRUORTON, M.R.C.S.E."

"To Mr. Wm. Davey."

Tooth Extraction effected under Local Mesmerism.

"Wincanton.

"A YOUNG person had two teeth extracted under the power of local mesmerism, not being put to sleep. On being asked if she suffered much pain in the operation, she replied, *not any*."—*The Sherbourne and Yeovil Mercury, Feby.* 12*th*, 1848.

"Wimbourne Minster, Dorset,
March 12*th*, 1848.

"DEAR SIR — I am sorry that I should have allowed so long a time to have elapsed without answering your letter of February last. The fact is, I had misplaced it, and have now just met with it. I remember perfectly well extracting a tooth from W. B. from the left side of the upper jaw, whilst that side of the face only was in the mesmeric state, and that there was no flinching at the time of the extraction, nor was there any expression of pain on the right side of the face (which was not mesmerized); in fact, the boy seemed more disposed to smile, and I am decidedly of opinion, that the boy did not experience any pain. I remain, yours very truly,

"CHARLES REYNOLDS ROW, Surgeon," &c.

"To Mr. W. Davey."

"Bridport, *April* 3, 1847.

"This is also to certify, That at the last lecture delivered by Mr. Davey, I extracted a large and deeply rooted molar tooth from the upper jaw of a young female, who immediately after the operation, told the audience she had felt no pain, and that I believe her statement to be strictly and literally true.

"JOHN JEFFORD,

"Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London."

Tooth Extraction during the Sleep.

"Bridport.

"WE may mention, that the tooth of a young lady of high respectability (Miss G.), residing at Bridport Harbour, Bridport, was extracted* at her father's residence in the presence of several medical gentlemen, while she was in a state of mesmeric slumber, produced by the scientific manipulations of Mr. Davey."—*Sherborne Journal, Thursday, April 8th*, 1847.

"Bridport, *April* 3, 1847.

"WE, the undersigned, inhabitants of Bridport, have attended several lectures on phreno-mesmerism, delivered by Mr. Davey in the Town-Hall in Bridport, and on these occasions, and also at private houses, have witnessed the extraordinary phenomena exhibited by him, and under his direction.

"Like all promulgators and exhibitors of new and surprising theories and facts, Mr. Davey has been treated with suspicion and contumely. We, however, feel it to be our duty, after close observation, to express our entire conviction and approval, of Mr. Davey's amiable equanimity of temper under circumstances of strong provocation; of the candour and faithfulness of

* By W. H. Hay, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

his statements; and of his honest and philanthropic purpose to benefit mankind.

"John P. Stephens, Mayor of Bridport.
Henry A. Templer, Solicitor.
E. Nicholetts, Town Clerk.
W. E. Gundry, Banker."

Tooth Extraction under Local Mesmerism.

"A young lady of the town suffering from an acutely painful toothache, was locally mesmerized by Mr. Davey, and her tooth extracted by A. A. W. Gale, Esq., M.R.C.S., an eminent medical practitioner in the town (and chairman of the meeting at which the operation was performed), without the least apparent pain or inconvenience to the patient.

R. N. Corple, Gent.
Fras. Simonds, Solicitor.
Elijah Merchant, Postmaster.
Francis Hubbard, Chemist.
John Cook, Builder.

"Dated Shepton Mallet, 22*d April* 1848."

"A young man had a tooth extracted at the Theatre, Cardiff (Thursday night), by Mr. Andrews, house-surgeon to the infirmary, while under mesmeric influence (produced by Mr. Davey). During the operation he did not move in the slightest degree, and afterwards declared, that he had not experienced the slightest pain."—*The Cardiff and Merthyr Guardian, Friday, July* 6, 1849.

On August 2, 1850, Mr. George Philips had a deeply rooted molar tooth painlessly extracted in the County Hall, Haverfordwest. In this case also, local insensibility was resorted to. The operator, in this case, was ——Philips, Esq., surgeon, a relative of the patient.

In the summer of 1851, while lecturing in Dublin, Mr. Welsh, a young gentleman of that city, who wished to have the stumps of two teeth extracted, expressed his desire that it should be effected while he was under mesmeric influence; and Mr. Davey finding that he had considerable power over him, thought that local insensibility might be induced and prove amply sufficient for the intended object. With this view, he made the requisite passes over the jaw, and the extraction was accordingly performed without producing the least uneasiness, although the patient remained awake during the operation, which must have been rather severe, as a part of the inferior maxillary was brought away.

Sciatica.

"Wiveliscombe, *Nov. 25th*, 1848.

"Sir—This is to certify, That about midsummer last, my wife was seized with sciatica in her left leg and thigh, and suffered severe pain, and was unable to walk for 16 or 17 weeks. I applied to the most experienced medical men of this town, and they attended her for two months; the whole of that time she was unable to leave her bed; then she gave up taking medicine, as she found not the least benefit from it. She remained unable to walk without the assistance of sticks, until you mesmerized her on the 30th of October last, when she was able to rise from her chair and walk without the least assistance, and after you had operated on her the fourth time, she was able to walk with as much freeness as she ever did in her life, and will be ever thankful to you for introducing mesmerism into this town. Yours very sincerely,

"Wm. Featherston."

"To Mr. Davey, Professor of Mesmerism."

Rheumatic Gout.

"Mr. Lewis Loveless, a respectable and well-known inhabitant of this town (Swansea), came forward (at a lecture), and stated publicly, that he had been relieved of the rheumatic gout by the mesmeric manipulations of Mr. Davey, being thus liberated in the course of a few days from the presence of an old friend, that for several years past had paid him a winterly visit of some weeks duration."—*The Cambrian, Swansea, Friday, January* 26, 1849.

Rheumatism.

"Merthyr.

"Samuel Evans of this town then stepped to the platform, and stated, that he had been cured by Mr. Davey, after having been six years bedridden, in consequence of rheumatic pains in his legs. He had tried all the medical men he knew, and was for some time in the Swansea Infirmary, but was nothing better; he had now thrown off his crutches. He spoke in Welsh, and the Rev. J. Morris, interpreted." *The Principality, Cardiff, April 6th,* 1849.

Pain in the Leg.

"Brynmawr.

"One of his patients, who had come from a distance across the mountains, helping himself along with walking-sticks, and suffering from a long-existing pain in his leg, had submitted to the manipulations of Mr. Davey, which effectually relieved him, so that he ascended the platform in the course of the evening, and poured out a rapid and earnest flow of words in the Welsh tongue, expressive of his gratitude to his benefactor, under divine providence, for the wonderful cure that had been effected."—*The Monmouthshire, Merlin, March 29th,* 1850.

Paralysis and General Debility.

"A MORE than ordinary degree of interest was created at the lectures of Messrs. Davey & Jackson last week, in consequence of the testimony borne by respectable parties as to the sanitary effects of mesmerism. On Thursday evening, a gentleman from amongst the audience came forward to the platform, and stated, that he had been attacked with paralysis whilst residing in America, and that for three years he had been under the care of several medical gentlemen, but received no relief; however, on arriving in this city, he called upon Mr. Davey to try if any thing could be done towards relieving him through mesmerism, and although he was not more than six weeks under that gentleman's care, he was now able to raise his arm up to his mouth (here the gentleman raised his arm as stated) although previously he could not raise it six inches from his side. He thought it but justice to mesmerism and to Mr. Davey to state so much. On Saturday evening, a highly respectable lady, named Robinson, informed the audience, that she had suffered considerably from ill health for many years, and could with difficulty walk half an hour at a time; but after being mesmerized a few times by Mr. Davey, she felt so invigorated, that she could now walk six or seven miles without feeling inconvenience. In short, she considered that by the agency of mesmerism, she had been restored from a state of declining health, which had continued for many years, to a state of activity and vigour; and she would advise every lady who might be labouring under indisposition — more especially if ordinary medical means should have failed, as in her case — though she had a brother a medical man residing in the vicinity of London — to have recourse to mes-

merism, and she felt confident if they did so, they would have reason to thank her for the advice."—*The Freeman's Journal, Wednesday, September* 10, 1851.

Tic Doloreux.

"Dublin, *November* 18, 1851

"I HAVE been relieved from neuralgia of long standing by being mesmerized by Mr. Davey.

"EMMIA EADES."

"Dublin, *November* 18, 1851.

"I HAVE been subjected to the influence of mesmerism by Mr. William Davey, and cured of tic doloreux.

"ADELAIDE EADES."

Fits.

"Holoford Hartland, *Feb.* 18, 1845.

"SIR—I received your note, and am happy to hear that you are doing good. My daughter's health is rather better than it was when you left. She had one fit after she was first mesmerized, and she has not had one since. Yours very truly. "MARY TURNER."

It may here be mentioned, in opposition to some would-be authorities on the subject, that fits, insanity, and other maladies connected with a disturbance of the nervous system, have also been frequently cured without the induction of sleep.

Nervous Debility.

"Edinburgh, *August* 14, 1854.

"I HEREBY beg leave to state, That I can give my personal testimony as to the great benefit derived by an invalid from the treatment of Mr. Davey. I am myself slow to admit theories without sufficient

evidence of their being well founded; but what I have witnessed in the case I refer to, in which a nervous malady gave way to the mesmeric treatment, although previously unaffected by the application of medical skill, leads me to consider the doctrines of mesmerism not only worthy of careful philosophical consideration, but of the highest importance in a practical view, and I can strongly recommend those who are suffering from nervous complaints, to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by Messrs. Davey & Jackson, of applying the remedy which mesmerism promises to afford.

"Robert W. Fraser, M.A.
Minister of St. John's Parish."

Insanity.

In 1846, when lecturing in Devonshire, a young lady was brought to me, labouring under religious depression, which had proceeded to such an extent, that she was incapable of doing any thing, even the simplest sewing. So great, indeed, was her incapacity, that she was obliged to be fed. At intervals she became rather violent, and on such occasions would endeavour to escape into the woods, where she hid herself till discovered, and led home. In a month, by the phreno-mesmeric excitation of firmness, hope, and mirthfulness, she was restored to her usual health and cheerfulness, and has continued well ever since.

Disease of the Chest.

"18, Great Longford Street, Dublin,
Nov. 19, 1851.

"For several months I was labouring under disease of the chest and lungs. I sought medical advice, but got

no relief. I went to Mr. Davey, and got relief on the third sitting, which increased on each visit until I was perfectly cured. "WILLIAM HARRISON."

Debility.

"Cork.

"J. C. M'KEWEN, a member of the Society of Friends, stated on the public platform, that he had been mesmerized by Mr. Davey for medical purposes, and increased seven pounds in weight in three weeks, while subjected to his treatment." — *Commercial Journal, Dublin, March* 15, 1852.

Diseased Knee.

"Christopher Street, Belfast, *Jan.* 1853.

"I HAD also a diseased knee, caused by a severe blow. It was swelled to such an extent, that several doctors of this town pronounced it almost incurable; but thanks to Mr. Davey, he cured it in a few sittings. I heartily wish that the advocates of such a power as this would receive that merit which is due to them.
"ROBERT MAGIE."

Cure of Locked Jaw.

"24, Arthur Street,
Edinburgh, *June* 22, 1854.

"IN the month of January I was seized with a spasm in the jaws, which deprived me of the power of opening my mouth, attended with excruciating pain. I remained in this state for six days, and during that time I fed upon fluids passed through my teeth, they admitting the point of a teaspoon. In this alarming state I was taken to Mr. Davey, to see what could be done. After a few passes over the face, I felt considerable relief; and on coming the next night, Mr. Davey

put his right hand only on my cheek for some minutes, and the pain vanished, and my mouth gradually opened, and I became quite well, and have remained so ever since, now six months—no symptom returning.

"THOMAS KINNEAR."

Witnessed and attested by W. H. Anderson, 48, Rose Street.

Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

The following Testimonial is from General Sir THOMAS MAKDOUGALL BRISBANE, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.H., *Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, LL.D. of Oxford, &c., &c., Vice-President of the Scottish Curative Mesmeric Association.*

"Brisbane, Largs, 24*th April*, 1854.

"MY DEAR SIR—I have great pleasure in acquainting you, that since I left Edinburgh, I have continued going on well. The rheumatism in my limbs, from which I had suffered for about twenty-five years, particularly in my left shoulder, has been nearly removed by your thorough knowledge and pains-taking application of mesmerism during three months and a half.

"I visited Aix-la-Chapelle, Buxton, Harrowgate, &c., without obtaining any thing beyond temporary relief.

"I am also happy and thankful to add to this testimonial, that a severe neuralgic affection in my right foot, of four years and a half standing, has yielded to your mesmeric treatment, and the character of the complaint is altogether changed and modified; and had my time permitted me to remain a little longer in Edinburgh, I should have been, under God, completely cured. Believe me, dear Sir, yours truly,

"THO. MAKDOUGALL BRISBANE."

"To Mr. William Davey."

This selection of cases will, it is trusted, prove sufficient to convince the more thoughtful portion of the public, that a remedial agency of great power may be exerted by every healthy man who has acquired the requisite knowledge for wielding it with advantage. A great number of cases from pupils similar to the above might be selected, did space permit.

The following Opinion of Messrs. DAVEY & JACKSON'S *position and claims, as Public Lecturers on Mesmerism, is from the pen of* Dr. ELLIOTSON, *universally admitted to be the leading Medical authority on the subject*—

"THE spread of mesmerism in this country has been much accelerated by the well-known lectures of Messrs. Davey & Jackson. The greater part of mesmeric lecturers have done much harm by not being sufficiently acquainted with their subject or with any subject—by attempting to display facts totally unfit for the disturbing influence of a public exhibition—by talking of themselves more than of their subject—by promulgating their own fancied discoveries more than Nature's laws—by allowing behaviour which is not tolerated or even attempted at lectures on other subjects—and by being altogether unqualified to stand forth as expositors of a science. But these two gentlemen are exceptions to all these, and have given perfect satisfaction in England, Wales, and Ireland."—*Dr. Elliotson in the Zoist for October*, 1851.

Letter from Dr. GREGORY, *Professor of Chemistry, M.D., F.R.S.E., President of the Scottish Curative Mesmeric Association.*

"Edinburgh University, 4*th of May*, 1853.

"I HAVE had the pleasure of knowing Messrs. Jackson & Davey since their arrival in Edinburgh, and assist-

ing at many of their lectures and experiments, besides having frequent private intercourse with them. I feel bound to say, that I have formed a very high opinion of their qualifications for the task to which they have devoted themselves.

"Mr. Jackson's lectures are in the highest degree instructive — his arguments are sound and logical — his knowledge of his subject most extensive and accurate — his manner pleasing — and he exhibits invariably the utmost moderation and good temper, even when engaged in the most exciting discussion. I feel convinced, that by his efforts he has done much for mesmerism, and that he will yet do much more.

"Mr. Davey has great experience in the practical operations of mesmerism, whether for the purpose of research, or for those connected with the treatment of disease. He possesses both the bodily and mental vigour so desirable in a mesmerist, and that evenness and placidity of temper, which is, to those operated on by him, so valuable a qualification. It is no small source of honour to Mr. Davey, that he is the teacher of Mr. Capern, of the London Mesmeric Hospital,* the most successful medical mesmerist since the time of Valentine Greatrakes. I cannot entertain a doubt, that these worthy and able lecturers will be well and hospitably received in every part of Scotland. They

* I am proud to acknowledge Mr. Capern as my countryman convert, and pupil. His manifold and unequalled cures, and his important services as secretary and principal operator at the London Mesmeric Infirmary, have procured for him a reputation that will not soon fade. While the testimonial lately presented to him by the Magnetic Society of Paris, not only attests his European celebrity, but demonstrates also, that there are generous and courageous spirits, among our now gallant allies, who can appreciate his persevering and successful labours in the cause of suffering humanity.

require, indeed, no other recommendation than their own ability and excellent character, and the high reputation they have so deservedly attained in England and Ireland. "WILLIAM GREGORY, M.D.
Professor of Chemistry.'

Dublin Mesmeric Association, 1852.

AT the First Annual Meeting of this Association, held at the Committee Rooms, 13, Anglesea Street, on Monday evening, the 17th instant, the chair was taken by the patron of the Association, his grace the Archbishop of Dublin, who stated, that he was aware that he had thereby placed himself in a position which would draw upon him much of obloquy and ridicule, but he believed that he had shoulders broad enough to bear it.

His Grace then proceeded to remark, that he was himself a living monument of the truth of mesmerism, having suffered severely for many years from rheumatism. When the doctors had done their best or their worst, as the case might be, he was advised to have recourse to mesmerism as a last resource. In the course of one week he was perfectly cured, and has never since experienced any severe return of the complaint. He should feel himself wanting in gratitude to Providence, did he fail to bear testimony to its efficiency, and felt it his bounden duty to stand forth as its earnest advocate, and lend it the aid of all the influence he could command. After some further remarks upon the value of mesmerism, delivered in his Grace's usual clear and happy style, and some strictures upon the illogical mode of reasoning to which its opponents were driven to resort, he concluded by expressing his regret, that his numerous engagements would prevent his constant attendance at

the ordinary meetings of the Committee, but declared, that in any emergency he should ever be ready to aid with his advice, and trusted that his experience, which was pretty extensive, might prove of advantage to the Association.

The Report was then read by the honorary Secretary, Mr. Iver Macdonnell—

Your Committee, in presenting the First Annual Report of the Dublin Mesmeric Association, feel themselves justified in congratulating you, in the first instance, upon the existence of such an Association; and, secondly, upon the success which has attended its career.

Previous to a very recent period, Mesmerism, as a science, was unknown in this city, the name alone was familiar to the public ear, as a word expressive of a foolish imposture, recognized as a truth by only one public journal, treated with ridicule by some, with neglect by all, and without a single advocate to place it in its true light before the thinking public.

Such was the position of Mesmerism in Dublin when Messrs. Davey & Jackson, its able advocates and exponents, visited this city. Owing to the able lectures and unremitting exertions of these gentlemen, after a lapse of nine months, there were a sufficient number of advocates found to unite for the preservation of this great truth, and the establishment of an Association, having for its object the development of the science, and the application of it to remedial purposes. Convinced by the irresistible evidence of indisputable facts, and conscious of its importance as a powerful agent, the originators of your Association felt themselves deeply impressed with the responsibility which accompanied such knowledge; and believing that this extra-

ordinary power would be recognized and acknowledged, sooner or later, resolved on securing the earliest possible realization of the benefits its peculiar attributes admitted of.

The following Testimonial has upwards of 300 names appended—

"Edinburgh, *8th October*, 1853.

"As we have attended Messrs. Davey & Jackson's popular course of instruction in the application of Mesmerism and Phrenology for the cure of disease, and can therefore speak confidently, we have much pleasure in testifying to the ability and earnestness with which these gentlemen conducted their classes.

"Besides the able exposition and the clear directions for practice orally communicated, the pupils were required to engage personally in the manipulatory processes applicable in various diseases: we consider that this rendered the lessons doubly valuable. The hearty interest with which Messrs. Davey & Jackson also explained any points of difficulty suggested by the class, convinces us, that their main object is to make their pupils thoroughly efficient Practical Mesmerists.

"As we are ourselves perfectly satisfied of the importance of Mesmerism in connection with Phrenology, for the prevention, removal, or alleviation of human suffering, we sincerely trust, that many of our fellow citizens will avail themselves of these gentlemen's temporary stay in the city, to qualify them for wielding, for the benefit of the sick, a healing power possessed, in some measure, by every healthy man and woman."

The following is Extracted from the Report of the Scottish Curative Mesmeric Association—

"But while Edinburgh has been thus honourably distinguished by the number and position of the great advocates which it has furnished to the rising truth, the members of the Association feel it incumbent upon them to state, as an admitted fact, that Mesmerism, till very recently, was not in any sense popular in this city. The Association, therefore, deem it but justice to state, that they owe their existence and organization as such, to the persevering labours of two gentlemen, Messrs. Davey & Jackson, long devoted to the establishment of Mesmeric truth, and whose public lectures and private tuition have been the means of effecting the conversion, and evoking the practical ability, of the great majority of those members, who now, in their* provisionally organized capacity, venture to present themselves to the notice of their fellow-countrymen, in the hope of thereby securing an addition to their numbers, and an increase to their efficiency for good. The present Association is indeed composed wholly of pupils of the above named gentlemen, who, after receiving the requisite instructions from them, determined to make a practical application of their knowledge in the attempted cure or alleviation of disease among their friends, neighbours, and the suffering poor around."

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* The reader will learn with pleasure, that the Association referred to above, has since put forth its second and third annual reports, in each of which more than a hundred important cures are recorded, all effected by the gratuitous labours of its members.

MESMERIZATION.

DEMESMERIZING.

MESMERIZING A RECUMBENT.

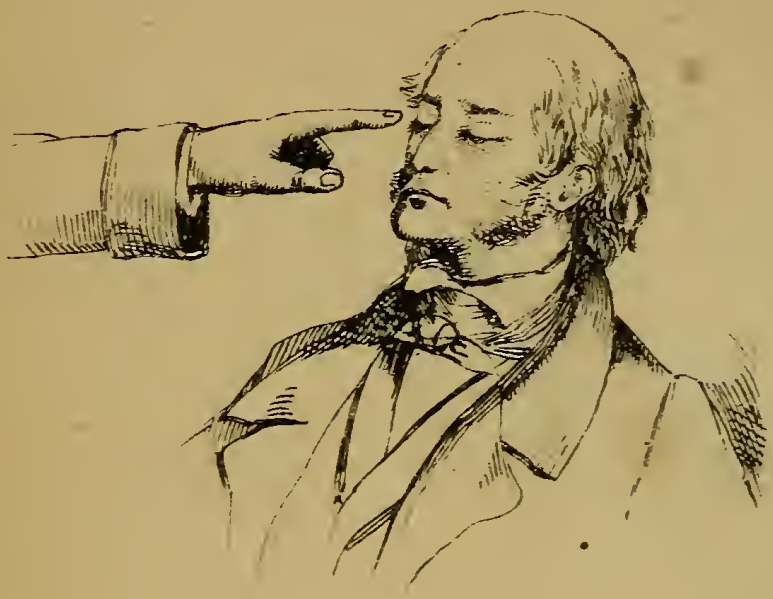
CONSUMPTION

RHEUMATISM.

GOUT.

DEAFNESS.

DUMBNESS.



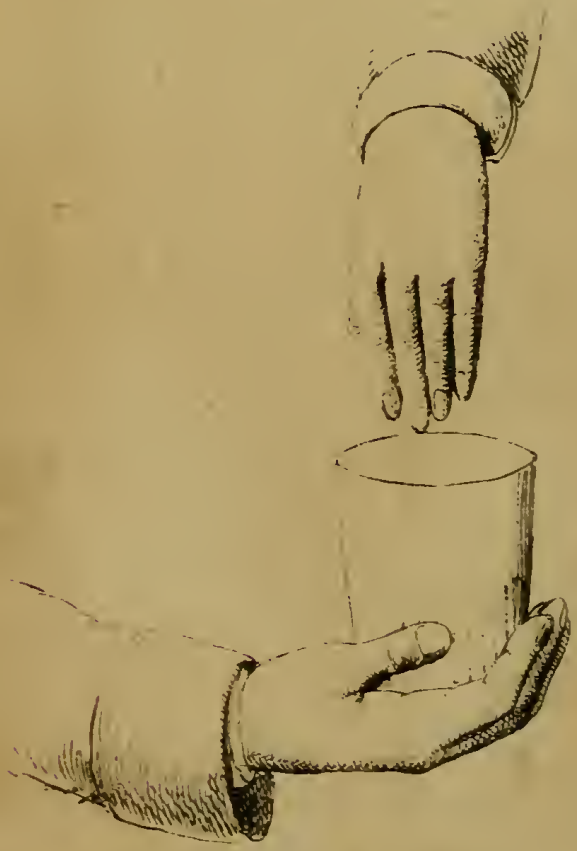
BLINDNESS.

TOOTHACHE AND TIC.

EXCITATION OF FIRMNESS.

SPINAL COMPLAINT.

TRANSFUSION OF NERVO-VITAL POWER



MESMERIZING WATER.

INTRO-VISION.

MESMERIC AURA.

This Plate indicates how the Gum *only* may be Mesmerized, and Teeth extracted without Pain, while the Patient remains in his ordinary waking condition.

Let Mothers or Nurses make downward Passes over the Head, Face, and Chest of the Child (*especially* over the *face*), which will frequently prevent Convulsions and Fits during Teething.